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VOL. VIII NO. 166 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	
17th July	.. Karmala*	.. 8983	
24th "	.. Morea	.. 10890	
28th "	.. Merkara†	.. 8235	Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	.. Syria	.. 6683	
7th August	.. Kashmir	.. 8841	
14th "	.. Devanha†	.. 8092	
21st "	.. Mantua	.. 10385	
28th "	.. China	.. 7032	
4th Sept.	.. Kaisar-i-hind	.. 11430	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	
5th July ..	Dunera ..	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.
19th July ..	Plassy ..	—Do.—

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
9th July ..	Baroda ..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
12th " ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa.
14th " ..	Barpata ..	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO..
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M. Taurog	4352	6th July	20th July
Tatan Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	14th July	25th July
Yetorofu Maru	R. Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Ware Ganges Maru	T. Inoue	1st Day 20th July	25th July 31st July

For Freight and Passage etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	..	Rs. 750/-
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A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on ree or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payent of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegray and all cabins have got electric lights fans free of charge. The steamer also arries a fully qualified surgeon and also a wardess.
There is no deck accommodation for seranis.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Ororo, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Sharo Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office:—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 halfyearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ...	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad. Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Rillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH; Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital auhorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,790	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Peshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PESION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
TO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97 407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajeeboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhogan das Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq. Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,30,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Modcrate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

WANTED AGENTS.
Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to appply to the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

FINAL WEEK
FINAL WEEK
FINAL WEEK
of

"A FIGHT for MILLIONS"

featuring

William Duncan

14th and 15th Episodes

"THE DECOY"

and

"THE SEALED ENVELOPE"

Instantaneously you will be transported into a world of thrill—anticipation—swiftest action—plots—Romance.

Our Great Serial for Everybody

"The Scarlet Runner"

SPEED—ROMANCE
POWER—MYSTERY

Is the Keynote of this our 2nd serial

EACH EPISODE A COMPLETE STORY.

5th Episode.

"The Jacobean House"

NEXT WEEK!

The Sensational Romantic Drama

"A DASH FOR A THRONE"

Featuring the beautiful GUSTAVO SERENA

of "Quo Vadis" fame.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL.

The 6 reel photoplay

"LOVE'S PRISONER"

A Sister of Charity defies the law and evades her captor, until she falls in love with the man, who claims "Love's Prisoner."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

NOTE—Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's Dock and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding to Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

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Bombay's newest and best picture Palace.

The Management have pleasure in announcing that they shall present to the Bombay Cine-Lovers the Special Films of the famous house of Pathe and some of the finest and latest pictures from the World's Leading Producers.

TO-NIGHT

"A Love Cheat"

Starring

Creighton Hale

AND

June Caprice

A Refined Comedy in 5 Acts.

Directed by Albert Cappellani, producer of "A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS."

"Snub Pollard"

IN

Giving the Bride Away

Highclass Pathe Comedy

PATHE GAZETTE

The Most Up-to-date and Best Animated Newspaper of the World.

Daily Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

THE GLOBE

Sandhurst Road, West

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.

presents the

DENNISTON PLAYERS

In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day TUESDAY July 13th at 9-30 p.m.	The Fine Mystery Drama "THE ACQUITTAL" By Special Desire
WEDNESDAY July 13th at 9-30 p.m.	"NIGHTIE NIGHT"
THURS. July 15th at 9-30 p.m.	"BABY MINE"
FRIDAY 16th, SATUR. 17th at 9-30 p.m. AND SUNDAY 18th at 5-30 p.m.	FAREWELL PERFORMANCES Another brilliant and Clever Comedy "OUR WIVES"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

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Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
Managment: J. F. MADAN & Co.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ALL TRAMS TO BORI BUNDER STOP AT THE DOOR

The Romance of a beautiful Girl's escape form a mistaken marriage.

"The Light Within"

POWERFUL WARNING AGAINST MARRIAGE FOR MONEY

featuring

Mme PETROVA

In the second of her famous Petrova Picture—The Dramatic Achievement in 6 reels.

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Around the London Theatres. Intimate pictures of the popular stars.

"PATHES GAZETTE"

Including the fastest race on record. 1920 DERBY

Showing the sensational Win of SPION KOP.

EMPIRE ORCHESTRA. The largest and finest Orchestra in India.

NEXT SATURDAY

The Fastest Heavy-weight contest for years

THE FIGHT FOR THE

Heavyweight Championship of England

Between

Beckets & Wells

The whole of the sensational fistic battle

From Start to Finish.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE

To-Night

"Bound and Gagged"

Featuring

George B. Seitz

and

Marguerite Curtot

A Novel Serial of intermingled Laughs, Thrills, and Suspense.

Episodes 5th & 6th.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the world in Pictures.

IT'S A HARD LIFE

Comic by Snub Pollard.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Sundays Matinees, at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.

Popular Prices

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

If you want to pass your evening in screen entertainment—entertainment in its most wholesome and appealing Form

SEE

The Goldwyn Special production

THE HELL CAT

Featuring

The best star in the screen Fermament

Geraldine Ferrar,

either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30 at

THE MAJESTIC

Next Week

Daring, Fast and Furious

Charles Hutchison

in the Pathes serial supreme

Great Gamble

every episode electrical with thrills and sensational deeds of daring

To-Night!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the stirring, startling, sensational Drama;

"THE VOLCANO"

Starring

LEAH BAIRD,

the fascinating screen celebrity.

Here's A Story of Love and Patriotism and—Bolshevism!!

The timeliest as well as one of the most powerful American dramas, by foremost American dramatist.

Be prepared to have thundering Drama, that gives you a vivid picture of the terrible scourge of Modern Radicalism, ripened into that hideous, impossible form of so called BOLSHEVISM?

"THE VOLCANO"

(7 parts—7,000 feet)

is a story of American life under the menace of the red flag. It reveals how a hoard of rabid propagandists from the darkened by-ways of Moscow and Petrograd weave their spells in the humble homes of poorer folk while sons of the men and women they seek to corrupt are pouring back from the fighting fields of France on every in-coming transport.

The picture gives you some startling first hand information about BOLSHEVISM?

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

A comedy in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; p.m. (S.T.)

Fourth Instalment of

The big Universal thunderbolt serial

The Lion Man

Three more episodes abounding in thrills, hair-breath escapes, mysteries and sensational moments.

See it at

The popular picture rendezvous

CINEMA PRECIOUS

Tram Terminus. Grant Road.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENT.

Imperial Cinema

Special Announcement

TO-NIGHT

Complete and Splendid Record of the great classic event

DERBY

1920

Don't miss it.

"BEPIN U. B. OINTMENT."

The unfailing remedy for all sorts of skin-diseases, etc., As. 6 per phial. Postage extra. Good commission to wholesale buyers.

GIRISH CHANDRA SEN.
General Order Supplier.
22, Joy Mitter's Street, CALCUTTA B.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman Srteet, Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Jugmohandas Rugnathdas and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

249-53, Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "SONACHANDI."

Telephone No. 949.

Full value of gold refunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

—UNSURPASSED—

for Lightness and Durability

Insist on the ORIGINAL Machine-cut, Rivetted, and Screwed, with Folding Front, made from genuine English Birch wood. Beware of Cheap Nailed imitations. Only seven tread ladders, height 67 inches in stock for Prompt delivery.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—

—CLUBWALLA & CO.—

KATOL

The best Insecticide Ans. six per 9 oz. JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO. Princess St., Bombay.

KOKO HAIR
Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.
CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.
KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS

DIABETES OR ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

Full amount is to be REFUNDED if RADICAL CURE is not effected.

Testimonials, etc., are sent free.

RAY BROS., 85, Benares City.

ASTHMOL

The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.

We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.

The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which soothe the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Re. 1/8.

Could be had of all Chemists or the

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.

9, Bank Street, Fort.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity, of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

"Piles Ointment"

Piles are not necessarily cured by operation for it is liable to recur. Use my medicine and be cured. It cures all sorts of Piles!—bleeding non-bleeding, internal or external, Price Rs. 2/- per phial, Postage etc As. 4.

Dr. N. K. Das or Chandshi

SPECIALIST OF ALL SORTS OF SORES AND ULSERS.

352, Uppur Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shaw. Merchants,

LAHORE.

Little Dinner Loaves.

These are a pleasant change from baker's bread, more digestible, and no trouble to make them fresh for each meal—if "Raisley" is used.

Have some with dinner to-day—but ask cook to be sure to use

Raisley

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as Paisley Flour.

No other raising agent required.

Recipe in every tin.

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd., (Indian Branch), London.

CONSUMPTION

At the request of many patients, I am going to Burma for a few weeks and hope to effect many cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Diocesan Boys' School,
RANGOON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & SHIRT. MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS.

New Stocks of Tropical Suitings and Tweeds. Shirtings, Hats, Ties, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Topees. All Garments perfectly cut and tailored. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REASONABLE PRICES.

108, Medows Street, 1st Floor. (over Taraporewallas).

WASTE—Don't waste your money but buy anything at highest prices to-day. for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments proceeding for Government, Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce course Prof. Davar can be interviewed during business hours. 80, Esplanade Road. 2024

LOST.

LOST.—Small brown TERRIER DOG. (Any one returning same to Room 261, Taj Mahal, will be rewarded. 2479

LOST—1 share Certificate No. B4443 for two ordinary shares Nos. 105723 to 103724 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., in the name of Gabbhai Haribai Patel, has been LOST. The finder thereof will be rewarded Rs. 10 if returned to MANIBHAI SHIVABHAI PATEL, Bank of Bombay, Bombay (Fort.) 2474

FOUND.

BETWEEN 4 and 5 on 5th instant a lady travelling Boribander to G. I. P. Hospital, Byculla and a passenger travelling from Secreteriat to Green Hotel at 9-30 10th instant left respectively an umbrella and overcoat in taxi No. 3185. Owners should apply BHAGWAN DAS, 10-12, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi. 2469

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS in a Khoja family, residing Malabar Hill to teach two young boys and be companion to young ladies. Apply to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2436

WANTED ASSISTANT AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS with experience in French and Overland cars. Apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected to Box No. 831. Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle. 2406

WANTED—MOTOR MECHANICS, FITTERS, WORKS, FOREMEN, TAXIMETER REPAIRERS. Apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.. 2401.

WANTED—GUJERATI GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, New English School, C. P. Tank, Girgaum. 2468

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For village dispensaries Sub-ASSISTANT SURGEONS or other qualified medical men. Applications to be made to VICE-PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur. Retired Civil or Military Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons are invited to apply. 2402

WANTED —Two CLERKS, qualified for book keeping and type writing. Pay Rs. 20 to 30 with free board and lodging with future prospects. Apply in own hand writing. To SYED A. & M. WAZIR ALI, Army Contractors, Colaba, Bombay. 2471

WANTED— A SALESMAN for an Importing Office to canvass orders in Hardware, Metals, Provisions, oilman stores and other sundries. Pay according to qualifications; experienced men only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 2274

WANTED for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka—GRADUATES, pay Rs. 60—5—75 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; UNDERGRADUATES, pay Rs. 30—1—35 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; MATRICS, pay Rs. 20—2—30 plus 33 per cent. war allowance. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, High School Committee, Dhandhuka. 2330

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to the Superintendent and Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma with Botanical experience on a salary of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY, the above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials and stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. 2138

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desires lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2287

WANTED.

WANTED—CAPITALIST to invest some lacs in a scheme to be made into Limited later. Convincing Points. Please apply Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2453

WANTED—Two SECOND-HAND RING WEFT FRAMES in perfect working order. Please write with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2475

FOR SALE.

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 2370

FOR SALE.—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING, FORD SEDAN and OVERLAND Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN, 5 seater Cars, New 45 Cwt. "NAPIER CHASSIS". Price Rs. 11,000 only. AUSTIN 20, entirely new car, 4 cyl. Price about Rs. 12,000. Orders invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS" and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". Book your orders now to ensure early delivery. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES", Hughes Road, Bombay. 2329

EXCELLENT PROPERTY on Kalbadevi Main-road worth some lacs. Apply immediately, ORIENTAL BUSINESS AGENCY, 145, Kalbadevi Bombay ! 2452

FOR SALE—30ft. by 7ft. by 125 lbs. Pressure Lancashire Boilers, Economiser having 96 tubes, 80ft. by 4ft. Self-supported Chimney, Sluice Valves, Platform Weighing Machines, etc. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay. 2422

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Well ventilated New House situated at Mount Road, Mazagon. Writ or apply personally T. S. KAMRUDIN. 173-75, Abdul Rehman Street. 2285

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD. will be CLOSED from the 27th day of July, 1920, to the 31st day of July 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
Per Pro. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.
Agents.
2434

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the circular letter, dated July 1st. regarding the issue of new shares in the abovenamed Company. The Board suggest that any persons holding transfers which have not yet been registered in the Company's books, should, on or before the 26th day of July get the shares transferred into their names on the Company's register

If on the 1st August the Company find that shares of the new issue to which such persons are entitled have not already been applied for on their behalf, the Company will accept an application from them in respect of new shares to which they may be entitled. Such applications should state the descriptive numbers of the shares held.

The last date upon which applications will be received has been extended by the Board from August 1st to August, 18th.

By Order of the Board.
For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
Per Pro. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.
Agents.
2435

NOTICE.

WANTED—A registered MEDICAL GRADUATE of the Bombay University for duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran on Rs. 450 pay a month with free passage and quarters. The selected candidate will have to start for Kamaran at short notice. The appointment will last for about two months.

Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age to—THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2399

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

300 Second Hand SINGERS SEWING MACHINES in good condition are available for sale at Rs. 80 each.

Single machines will be sold. Prospective buyers should apply to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Surplus Textile Stock Depot, Howard and Bullough Mill Chinchpokli.

D. RILEY, Captain.
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
Board of Industries and Munitions.
2427

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the following:—

KHAKI serge, Khaki Great Coat cloth, Mosquito netting, Grey and Bleached sheets, Dhooties, Towels, Flannelette, China Silk, Alpacca, Flannels, Sewing cotton etc. Grey drill coats and Trousers, Waterproofs, Shirts and other articles of clothing. Table knives, forks, spoons, buttons, needles, etc.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
Board of Industries and Munitions.
2428

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Head Office,
6/7, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Branch of the above Company will be established at "Liptons Buildings" 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from July 15th 1920 and premiums may be paid and all communications may be addressed to the Branch Secretary.

W. St. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager.
Bombay, Dated 10th July, 1920.
2383

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 9510 for four shares Nos. 9558, 9559, 9560 and 10641 in the Bank of Bombay standing in the name of Major W. J. Berthon decd. has been lost stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said share certificate in any way.

The said certificate was originally issued in name of Major W. J. Berthon.

(Sd.) W. A. HAIG BROWN,
Administrator tr the Estate of the late W. J. Berthon.
2423

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of (1) all Graduates, Licentiates of Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture of the Bombay University of seven years' standing on 1st April 1920,

(2) Members of the Senate of the Bombay University and

(3) Honorary Fellows of the Bombay University

resident in the Ahmedabad District including the City, Cantonment and notified areas contiguous to the City of Ahmedabad, who are desirous of having their names enrolled as voters in the special constituency of the Bombay University for the provincial Council elections, is invited to this notice. They should apply to the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality before the 20th of July, 1920, filling in following form.

Serial No.	House No. and Ward and Street.	Name of elector with father's name and surname.	Age.	Date of graduation

After the prescribed date no claim for enrolment will be considered.

N. B.—Graduates are not disqualified as voters in the University Constituency by residing outside the Presidency provided they have a place of residence within it.

G. E. CHATFIELD,
Collector of Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 7th July, 1920.
2413

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "AHMEDI" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Suez and are requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this office for Delivery Orders, without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHARIFF HASSUM & Co.,
Agents, The Eastern Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Lecturer in Persian at this College on Rs. 100-10-200. Applicants must have graduated with Honours in Persian or have passed the M.A. with Persian as 2nd language.

Applications must reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1920. Applications should state their qualifications and all details regarding their College career in their applications and should include testimonials.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal,
2448 Karnatak College Dharwar.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.

(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.

(3) To sanction the declaratiotn of a dividend

(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. R. COCKMAN,
Secretary,
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctionted will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address
2397

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KANDRA COLLIERY, LD.

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 7,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 70,000 SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH

of which 30,000 Shares issued as fully paid up. Of the balance only 20,000 Shares are offered to the public for subscription at present and the remaining 20,000 Shares will be issued whenever decided upon by the Directors.

Payment:—Rs. 5 with Application. Rs. 5 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS:

J. A. BARNET, Esq., of Messrs. Senda Barnet and Co., Ltd., F-2, Clive Buildings.
A. BARRIE BROWN, Esq., Editor of "Commerce," 6, Mission Row.
R. FORBES SMITH, Esq., Managing Director, Timber Traders, Ltd., 3 and 4, Hare Street.
HARIPADA MAITRA, Esq., (Ex-Officio), Proprietor, H. P. MAITRA and CO., 19, British Indian Street.

BANKERS:
ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD., 8, Council House Street.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY & THURSTON, 6, Hastings Street.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. LESLIE & HINDS, 6, Hastings Street.

BROKERS:
MESSRS. WINDRAM & CO., 3, Royal Exchange Place.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. H. P. MAITRA & CO., 19, British Indian Street.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
19, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of mining and selling coal and for the manufacture and sale of Hard and Soft coke. The Company is taking over as a going concern the Kandra Colliery in the Jherria Field which has a monthly raising capacity of about 3,000 tons and is furnished with a 20 wagon siding from the E.I.Ry. The seams at present worked are the first class seams 14 and 14A. In addition to the above, the first class seams Nos. 13 and 17 as well as several second class seams pass through the property. It is the intention of the Company to work the other first class seams in addition to the present workings which would then be used for the manufacture of Hard Coke for which they are eminently suitable.

When the Colliery is fully equipped with machinery, which will take only a few months, the raisings are anticipated to amount to 5,000 to 6,000 tons monthly out of which 2/3rds would be first class and 1/3rd good second class coal. It is estimated that the raising cost inclusive of royalty would not exceed Rs. 3 per ton. On the present basis of the prices of coal there should be a profit of Re. 1-8 per ton on second class and Rs. 2-8 per ton on first class coal and consequently the net profit of the Company should allow of a dividend of 15 per cent. after placing good sums to Reserve, etc.

First class coal is always in great demand and if the second class coal is converted into Soft and Hard Coke of which also there is a steady demand, the entire output of the colliery should be sold without difficulty and at good profits.

The total thickness of the first class seams is about 115 feet and of the second class about 40 feet.

The seams outcrop from the surface to a depth of 50 feet.

The estimated life of the Colliery is 30 years calculated on a raising basis of 5,000 tons per month.

Contracts.—Contracts have been entered into for the sale of 1,000 tons a month for 1920 at Rs. 6 per ton F.O.R. Colliery Siding which contracts would be taken over by the Company. Regarding the balance, sales are being made at higher and exceedingly remunerative rates.

No prospectus has been issued. The statement in Lieu of Prospectus has been filed with and may be inspected at the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, on payment of the usual fees.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To,
THE DIRECTORS,
KANDRA COLLIERY, LTD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, CALCUTTA, the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 5 per share on.....shares or the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares and I hereby agree to accept the same of any smaller number of shares that may be allotted to me and to pay the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment, and I authorise you to register me as a holder of the said shares.

Name in full .....
(Mr. Mrs. or Miss)
Please write distinctly. Address .....
Description.....
Date .....
Signature .....

N.B.—This form with the remittance should be sent to the Company's Bankers, who will forward the application to the Managing Agents of the Company.

KANDRA COLLIERY, LIMITED.

BANKER'S RECEIPT (to be retained by the Applicaant).

RECEIVED this.....day of.....192 , from Mr.....
.....the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs.....
upon.....shares in the abovenamed Company.

FOR SALE.

(1) BRAND NEW STANDARD FLAT bottomed single headed rails, 50 lbs. per Yd. 1000 tons only, immediate delivery.

(2) GERMAN and JAPANESE LOOMS in best conditions, unique and most modern designs, finest TEXTILES produced. VARIOUS PLAITING, WARPING, SIZING, CALENDERS, TWISTING or DOUBLING, WINDERS, REWINDERS, and other MACHINES, and a lot of WEAVING ACCESSORIES.

(3) SMALL CARGO and PASSENGER BOATS and one WELL KNOWN YACHT built for EX-KAISER, in excellent condition.

(4) TWO MARSHALL'S Compound Condensing Steam Engines 300 I.H.P., One WALMSLEY'S Compound Condensing Steam Engine 200 I.H.P., One BARCLAY'S Compound Condensing Steam Engine 800 I.H.P., all in excellent condition, also LANCASHIRE BOILERS.

For prices and particulars apply:—
F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.
2383

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.

(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.

(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:
F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Hattersley Mill Company, Ltd., are OPEN and that shares will be accepted for transfer from TUESDAY, the 6th July, 1920.

Notice is also given that share certificates are now ready and will be issued in exchange for the allotment letters, allotment receipts and the applictaion deposit receipts.

By order of the Board.
For the Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd.
ALLEN BROS., & CO., (India) Ltd.,
Agents.
2389

FOR LOVERS OF ART.

FOR SALE—Two OIL PAINTINGS—Drampadi and Dainyanti by RAVI VARMA, over fifty years old, 30in. by 40 in. each. Apply to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BACTERIOLOGIST, MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS, BOMBAY CITY.

SALARY RS. 500 PER MONTH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Bacteriologist in the Municipal Hospitals and should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 15th August.

The candidate appointed will be required to work under the Medical Superintendent of the Hospitals. Forms of application and details of the terms and duties of the appointment can be obtained from the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th June, 1920.
2128

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 5 per cent. per annum, and a special bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, all free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 12th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June 1920.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1920.
2340

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMARJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers, if any to them on or before the 15th instant.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board
P. A. HORMARJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
China Mills, Ltd.
2391

HOLLAND-BRITISH INDIA LINE.

MANAGERS:—HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

THE following vessels, each of from 10,000 to 11,000 tons dead-weight, with cargo from Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, are due to arrive at Bombay on approximately the dates noted:—

"Schiedijk" Arrived 3rd July 1920.
"Kieldrecht", End July, 1920.
"Ysseldijk" Middle August, 1920.
"Veehtdijk", End August, 1920.
"Stadadijk" Early September, 1920.

Regular sailings from Bombay and Karachi to Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg will commenced shortly.

For all information and particulars as freight, etc., apply to the Agents:—
B. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.
or
B. D. SASSOON & Co.,
KARACHI.
2130

THE MAHARANI WOOLEN MILLS LIMITED, BARODA.

NOTICE.

Re: FIRST CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on TUESDAY, 4th May, 1920, it was resolved to make a first call of Rs. 20 (twenty) per share payable on or before 15th July, 1920.

Shareholders are therefore requested to pay the amount due by them either at the Registered Office of the Company, Padra Road, Baroda or to The Bank of Baroda, Ltd. on or before 15th July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
MATUBHTI KANTAVALA & Co.,
Agents.
Baroda, 10th July, 1920. 2472

HUZUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

BARODA STATE, BARODA.

WANTED—an AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER for the Department of Agriculture. The candidate must possess a thorough technical knowledge and good practical experience in Boring and specially in Motor Tractors. The duties of the post will be to improve indigenous implements to supervise the boring operations, to give advice for oil engines and pumps and to attend to tractor trials. Foreign training preferred. Pay Rs. 200—25/2—400.

Applications giving full particulars of applicants' age, education, technical training and experience, with testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1920.

(Sd.) C. V. SANE,
Director of Agriculture, Baroda.
2449

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND (Rs. 3/8 per share) at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1920, has been declared payable on and after FRIDAY July 23rd, to Shareholders Registered on 30th June, 1920.

Warrants for the amount of dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

Early intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

July 12th 1920.
2477

NOTICE.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SHARE CERTIFICATE bearing No. 1677 standing in the name of Damjee Meghjee of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, is LOST or STOLEN and an application for Duplicate of the same has been made to the said Company. Any person having any claim on the above share should give information to the said Company within fifteen days from this date.

Any person having found the same is requested to return the same to the undersigned. Any one dealing with the said lost or stolen document will be liable to prosecution.

LAKHAMSEY H. MEISHERI,
JETHABHAI NURSEY,

Address:—Prag Mahal, Post No. 2.
2451

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary post of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR of Steam Boilers, Bombay Presidency, for a period of about one year, more or less.

Applicants should possess a First Class Engineer's certificate of competency, have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers, and be able to calculate strengths of parts and pressures.

Salary offered, Rs. 400 per mensem plus Rs. 100 local allowance while stationed in Bombay and usual travelling allowances. The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once.

Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned at the Town Hall up till 26th instant.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Steam Boiler Department.
Bombay, 12th July, 1920.
2463

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY INFORM Cinema Proprietors and every one concerned in the Cinema Trade that Messrs. K. D. & Brothers, (Bombay) control solely the following Serial Films, and possess the exclusive right of show for these serials in India, Ceylon:—

1. Mystery of Thirteen.
2. Lightening Bryce.
3. Hawk's Trail.
4. Lurking Peril.
5. Vanishing Trail.

If any person or persons are found exhibiting or dealing in these serial films, except through the Undersigned, they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement of copyright. The Undersigned learn that a pirated copy of the "Mystery of Thirteen" Serial has been imported into India; and notice is hereby given that any person or persons screening or dealing in this pirated copy will be at once proceeded against according to law.

K. D. & BROTHERS,
KRISHNADAS,
Proprietor.
2458

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolutions will be submitted to be passed as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, Section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this Resolution under the said Act.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders be and the same are hereby approval and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

If the above be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be held on Wednesday, the 11th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Alice Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of July 1920.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA,
Chief Manager.
2438

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the WARDHA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED has been REMOVED to READY MONEY BUILDINGS, Apollo Pier, Fort, Bombay. 2460

NOTICE.

MAJOR S. M. TUBACK has left Dumas and taken residence at "Dilkhush," Station Road, Nowsari. 2470

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rev. FATHER VICTORINO D'SOUZA, Vicar of the Church of Vile-Parle has contracted to sell to my client, the below mentioned property free from all incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever into upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, possession, sale, share, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days form the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of that period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same (if any) will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vile-Parle, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and entered in the Books of Revenue of Vile-Parle as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acres Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
2437	248	0	1	1—31	3—8—0
3400	170	41 to 46	0	0—11½	1—1—0
				2—2½	4—9—0

and all which land is standing in the name of the Church of Vile-Parle in the Record of Rights of Vile-Parle.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATEL, LL.B.
Vakil High Court.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1920.
2455

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WILFRED EMANUEL McMULLEN, Christian, Anglo-Indian Inhabitant, Head Passenger Guard, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a Bachelor ... Deceased.

THEODORE SEPLIMUS McMULLEN of Surat, Christian, Anglo-Indian Inhabitant, Passenger Guard in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, now temporarily residing at Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of July, 1920.
FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI, Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
2464

IN THE HIGH COURT OE JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HALIMABAI, wife of Ibrahim Jan Mahomed and daughter of Ahmed Jusab of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a minor ..... Deceased.

IBRAHIM JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kambeker Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2444

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI, widow of Dadabhoy Framji Mistry, KHURSHEDJI DADABHOY MISTRY and KAIKHUSRU DADABHOY MISTRY, the Executors of the Will of DADABHOY FRAMJI MISTRY, all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land situate in the village of Bhagoor (Deolali) in the Registration District of Nasik admeasuring 7,455 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of Survey No. 348 Pot No. 3 and bounded on all sides by private roads and which said premises are now in the occupation of the proprietors of the Edward Hotel.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1920.
BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2456

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHMAL HEMRAJ has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our clients. All persons having any claim or claime against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or ground or batty land being one of the four numbers viz., No 3/183 situate or lying at or near Manmala Tank of the Foras tenure bearing Collector's Old No. 131 New No. 12978 and New Survey No. 1-5/180, 3/183, 1/185 and 2/187; and standing in the books of the Collector in the names of Raghunath Atmaram and Trimbak Dwarkanath and measuring 764 square yards be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5526, Street No. 2 and bounded on the North by the property of Gopal Bania, on the East by the Line of B. B. and C. I. Ry., Co., on the West by the property of Nowroji C. Parsi and on the South by the property of Nathoo Walji.

Dated this 10th day of July 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2457

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUKHMANIBAI, widow of Vithoba Cassinath has agreed to sell to our client Mr. SULEMAN HAJEE HOOSEIN, the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed with the reference to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, tenure, land or ground together with the messuge tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 6th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3936 and 3937 and New Nos. 10567 and 10568, Old Survey Nos. 3510 and 3541 and New Survey No. 6170 and 6171 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1565 and Street Nos. 88, 70 and bounded, on the East by the property of Mulloo Kamathi, on or towards the West by the property of Esmail Miya, on the North by the said Kamatipura 6th Lane and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

Bombay, dated this 12th day of July, 1920.
(Sd.) JUDAH & SALOMAN,
Purchaser's Atorneys.
2459

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTIMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1827. E 1832
Retd. 6-7-20. Recd. 3-7-20.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH MOTILAL JADUBHAI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Cashier in the employ of Messrs. Macdonald & Co., a widower, residing at the time of his death at Cavel, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) PARMANANDDAS CHATURBHUJ, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2) NAGINDAS BHIKARIDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Pensioner of the Bombay Municipality, residing at Dadysheth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, both surviving executors according to the tenor of the Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate. Witness Sir NORMAN CARNSTOURN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of July in the year of Our Lord 1920 and in the Elevent year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of July, 1920.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2461

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREPY GIVEN that Mr. VELJI RAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writting to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 315 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 644, 644, Collector's New No. 5818, Old Survey No. 1062, and New Survey Nos. 3/8614 and 8578 together with the tenement or building, messuages, stables and warehouses built and standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward Nos. 2066, 2067 and Street Nos. 156-158, all which premises are situated at and on the West side of Modi Street at Bombay in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Modi Street, on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Jehangir, on or towards the North by the property of Jafferji Ismailji and on or towards the South by the property of Aga Abdul Mahomed bin Hadi Mahomed Dhedasty.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1920.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
2478 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hon. Mr. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS of Murzbanabad, near Andheri has contracted to sell the belowmentioned property free from all encumbrances, to my client.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, possession, sale, share, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writting to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of that period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same (if any will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vile Parle, taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, and admeasuring 1,089 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Record of Rights of Vile Parle under Entry No. 245D and bearing Survey No. 65 Pot No. 1 (part) and which piece of land is the same as final Plot No 64 of the Town Planning Scheme No. I of Vile Parle, and which plot is allotted to the said Vendor by the Arbitrator appointed under the Town Planning Act of 1915, and which allotment has been sanctioned by Government, and which piece or Plot No. 64 of Vlie Parle is bounded, on or towards the North by the proposed Road, on or towards the South by the land of Bastiao Dooming Kini, on or towards the East by the land which is in possession of Atmaram Vithal Borgaokar, and on or towards the West by the land in possession of Luxmidas Atmaram.

Dated at Andheri this 10th day of July 1920.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATEL, LL.B.,
2454 Vakil High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI MANEKJI BHIVANDIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, in Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of quit and ground rent and partly of Pension and Tax tenures together with the messauge or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Raghunath Dadaji Street, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 769, New No. 5994, Old Survey No. 491 and New Survey No. 9168, quit and ground Rent and under Collector's Old No. 47, New No. 413, Old Survey No. 491, and New Survey No. 2/9168, Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2336 and Street No. 25 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jiwan Bhicka and Bhanibai, widow of Laxmidas Bhicka, on or towards the West by the Raghunath Dadaji Street, on or towards the South by the property of Nowroji Muncherji and Bhikaiji wife of Nusserwanji Jamasji Mulla and on or towards the North by Maruti Lane and which said premises and hereditaments are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1920.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2476

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.

THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
Clare Road Bakery,
Byculla Station Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TELWABI IN VITHALWADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Vachha Attorneys for Mr. Virji Kanji the Administrator of the property and credits of Daya Virji deceased and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Baufally Mahomedally, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1920, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Telwadi in Vithalwadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1457 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1694 and Street No. 23 and which premises are bounded as follows:—on the North by a sweeper's passage, on the South by Vithalwadi Lane, on the East by a public passage and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shroff and Vachha Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Nishan Dharmicha Pada Cross Lane also called Tandel Street Cross Lane.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Vaahha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Abdul Latif Abdula and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Hiraji Kalloo and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of November 1917 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel Fazandari land or ground admeasuring 113 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3129 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3240 and Street Nos. 7-11 all which premises are situate at Nishan Dharmicha Pada Cross Lane also called Tandel Street Cross Lane in the City and Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by house of Kasai's Masjid on or towards the West by house of Hora Adamalli Tyeballi on or towards the North by the said Nishan Dharmicha Pada Cross Lane and on or towards the South by house of Kasai Cassum Maloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Vachha Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 375 Hornby Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Bhalchand Mathuradas and on account and at the risk of Dave Kantishanker Jetashanker:—

6 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Kastoorchand Mills new quality No. 726.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES MERCERISED PONJI.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Goculdas Tricamdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Hemraj Kanji of Angreji Gully:—

Ex. S. S. "Inveraki."

10 packages Mercerised Ponji. 44 inches. 45/50 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BANK STREET (SURTI MOHOLLA) NEAR PARSI STATUE, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Vithaldas Bhikhabhai and on account and at the risk of Mahmood Haji Ahmed Attar and in exercise of the power of Sale reserved into the said Mortgagee under the indenture of Mortgagee dated the 30th day of January, 1919, and made between the said Mahmood Haji Ahmed Atter of the one part and the said Vithaldas Bhikhabhai of the other part MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAR, the 28th July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) put up the property more particularly described in the schedule here under written for sale by public auction at the site of the said premises.

SCHEDULE

All the piece or parcel of land or ground originally of quit and ground rent tenure but subsequently redeemed from payment of tax situate on the Westrn side of Tank Street (Surti Moholla) in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registtred by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4966 New No. 11180 Old Survey No. 2725 and the New Survey No. 4125 together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "F" Ward No. 428 and Street Nos. 58-60 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Noor Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Tyebally Esmailji Escofbhai but since purchased by Burjorji Framroz Joshi and on or towards the East by the said Tank Street and on or towards the East by the said property of Haji Cassum Joosab and which said hereditamnts and premises are in occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for the Mortgagee Vithaldas Bhikhabhai at their office at No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1920.

MAKE YOUR SKIN BEAUTIFUL

EVERY LADY possesses the potentialities of beauty, which should be brought out and developed by the daily use of Ven-Yusa Creme de Luxe.

Ven-Yusa is an ingeniously contrived *non-greasy* preparation made from more expensive substances, and by costlier methods than obtain in the production of so-called toilet creams.

Ven-Yusa alone typifies that high degree of purity and exquisite refinement which the skin's extreme delicateness calls for in substances applied to it externally.

Ven-Yusa is delightfully cooling and has an unparalleled beautifying effect. It conveys to the skin refreshing and rejuvenating oxygen which is Nature's own skin-tonic and purifier.

The daily use of Ven-Yusa is not a mere matter of vanity, but a sheer necessity if you wish to protect your skin and preserve its natural softness, clearness and flexibility at all times.

VEN-YUSA
THE OXYGEN CREAM.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Of Chemists, Stores, and Bazaars at Rs. per jar. If your dealer is out of stock, Ven-Yusa can be obtained direct from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
is excellent for

PAINS AFTER EATING
HEADACHES
STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

One of the most common symptoms of Indigestion is that which takes the form of pains after eating: evidence that your digestive organs are not capable of properly performing their functions.

To tone, strengthen and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive remedy goes to the root cause of the trouble and eradicates it and enables you to digest what you eat and to secure from food the nourishment it contains.

Put it to the test after your next meal.

REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

DEVJI MALJI
JEWELLERS
Telephone No. 4497.
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase
Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 9th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		350
,, ,, Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		26.37
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		62.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July	39.05
	Oct.	32.76
	Jan.	30.42
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	36.25
	Oct.	32.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's prices.
July	23.79
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	22.18
Nov.	21.60
Dec.	21.04
Jan.	20.66
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
June	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th.

Months	To-day's prices.
July.	23.71
Aug.	23.33
Sept.	22.61
Oct.	22.16
Nov.	21.52
Dec.	20.97
Jan.	20.62
Feb.	20.32
Mar.	20.03
April	19.80
May.	19.57
June.	19.37

Tone: —Steady.
Manchester Market:—Not improved.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 9th.

M G. Bengal Good	9.09
,, ,, Fully Good	9.75
,, ,, Fine	10.26
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	15.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.00
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.60
,, Broach Good M.G.	18.85
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	19.35
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	19.85
,, Broach Good	8.82
,, ,, Fully Good	9.57
,, ,, Fine	10.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 9th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
,, Forwarded	58,000
,, Imports	27,000
,, Stock	1030,000
Actual Weekly Sales	15,000
Water Twist	4/8
Printers Cloth	122/0

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 9th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	Not received.
,, 2 months hence	

Closing Tone of Silver:—
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 16th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 5/8
,, Indian Babk Bills 6 m/st.	7
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104/1
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
,, 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	47 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	92 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	56
Government Securities 3 %	48
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	46.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£76
Hongkong Bank	£117 1/2
National Bank	£60 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, July 9th.

Founding Loan 4%	£70 1/4
Victory Loan 4%	£76 3/4
5% New	£86

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London July 9th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lb Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£34
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship July-Aug Sellers	£24

Tone of Rapeseed:—Inactive.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£37

Tone of Linseed:—Shippers asked higher prices on better exchange closing firmer.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) July-Aug. Buyers	£32
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Paid Steady	£11½
Toria Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Hull Sellers	£31
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Nearest	£35/10

Tone:—Steady. Very little business reported.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£90
Copper Brazlers	£103
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56

C. WOOLMAN & Co.,

GUPKAR ROAD,
Srinagar, Kashmir.

Suppliers of

Tweeds, shawls, Embroidery on Poshmina and Silk, Embroidery on wood, Kashmir Trunkets, Silver and Brass goods of any description, furs, leather goods and wood carvings of all designs, etc. ec.,

at moderate rates.

Price List on application.

MYSORE AGUR BATTIS.

Aber Bathi per seer, Rs. 8, 6, 4, 2.
Anda Bathi, per seer, Rs. 20.
Jvaji Bathi, per seer, Rs. 6.
Ask Bathi, per seer, Rs. 4.
Get Bathi, per seer, Rs. 3.
Sunda Dhoop, per seer, Re. 1.

TE ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO.,
State Perfumers, Bangalore City.

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	80
Fine White Java, C.& F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	81/8
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	82

Tone:—Second-hand sellers still offering below first-hand java sugarprices little doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sep.	2/0
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid	1/11½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 12.

The Marwadi bazar opened to-day at 1 p.m., at Rs. 442½ for Fully Good Broach July-August, decline to Rs. 437½ and improved to Rs. 440, which was the quotation at 3 p.m., The bazaar closed at Rs. 439. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 441½, advanced to Rs. 442½, and closed at Rs. 442.

Ready cotton continues quiet and prices for most styles are easier. Really good stapled lots are still in demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	442
Fully Good Bengal	July	261
Fully Good Bengal	September	213
Fine Omras	July	269
Fine Omras	September	276
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	465

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 12TH JULY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	199
,, ,, ,,	September	211
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	439
Fine M.G. Omras	July	266
,, ,, ,,	September	273

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal		240	220	195	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab		240	220	195	,,
M.G. Omras No. 3	313	278	248	..	,,
M.G.Central P. No. 1	388	353	321	..	,,
M.G.Central P No. 2	363	318	283	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	496	476	461	,,
M.G. Southern	..	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Dholleras	..	..	..	..	,,
M.G.1 Amenar P.	..	..	..	..	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, July 12th 1920. 5-30 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs a p.	Rail. Delivery Rs a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	59 0 0	8 11 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	58 0 0	8 8 0
,, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 13 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 13 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 2 0	16 12 0
,, Thin	15 12 0	16 6 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	85 0 0	19 8 0
,, Gajar 75-25	83 0 0	18 0 0
,, Gajar 50-50	81 0 0	16 8 0
,, Black	71 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	17 4 0
Mowrasseed	6 0 0	6 8 0
Barley	42 0 0	.. ..
Natorseed	55 0 0	11 4 0

Forward.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	16	14	6
Wheat Aug.-Sept	2	3	6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/9⅛
Bank Demand	1/9 3/4
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11
Fcs. Demand	385
American Dollars	283
Hongkong	215
Shanghai	316
Japan	185
Singap	128

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 12th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 60	1 1 0
Sapurji	No. 10½	1 9 0
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 3 0
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 12 6
Japan	No. 40/1	3 0 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 12 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 12 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations:

BRASS.

July, 12th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass	3/4	95 0 0
Do.	1	95 0 0
Do.	1½	92 0 0
Do.	1¼	92 0 0
Do.	1½	92 0 0
Do.	2	92 0 0

COPPER:

	per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper	3/4	98 8 0
Do.	1	97 0 0
Do.	1¼	97 0 0
Do.	1½	96 0 0
Do.	1¾	96 0 0
Do.	2	95 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		56 0 0
Panch teka joint		26 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		57 0 0
Brass-Barrs		39 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July, 12.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-14.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 99.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-9 1-2.
D. D. on London 1-9 5-8.
3 Mst D/a 1-10 1-4.
D. D. on Paris 385 francs.
3 Mst D/a 460 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 d/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate 3.95½ dollers.
Paris Cross Rate 46.60 francs.
London Silver Spot D 52 5/8.
London Silver Forward D 51 1/2.

POVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 67.
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated 100-12
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent Short dated 100-8.
4 per cent Municipal City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened easy but firmed up during the later part of the day, with large transactions passing.

The following are the quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance, 2600; Bombay Cotton, 1,410; Bombay Dyeing 3,865; Bradbury, 780; Century, 1,325; Central India, 5,660; Colaba Land, 3,375; Coorla, 2,800n.; Currimbhoy, 1,385; David, 1,805; Fazulbhoy 1,960; Finlay, 1,405; Ind Malwa, 680; Kastoorchand 2,500; Kohinoor, 4,165; Luxmi Cotton 3,525; Mathura das 2,600n.; M. Petit, 5,700; Morarji, 6,150; New Great 1,153½; New City, 830; Pabani, 720; Pearls, 1,410; Shapurji, 460; Sholapur, 14,000; Simplex, 960; Standard, 3,300; Swan, 1,380; Swadeshi, 5,800; Vishnu Cotton, 1,600.

Miscellaneous:—Andhra Valley Ord. 940; Alcock, 925; B. Burma, 825; B. Burma N. I. 300; Bt. Burma Pet. 21½; B. Tramways 1,065; B. Flour, 3,150; B. Steam, 460; Burdi Cement 50; Katni Ordy. 300; Katni Defd. 1,556 Tata Iron Ordy. 181-4; Tata Iron Defd. 1,015; Tata Hydro: 1,205; Tata Oil 390; Scindia Steam 6pr.; B. I. G. Ins. 3pr.; Tata Bank 49.

Railways:—Ahd. Dholka, 104; Ahd. Prantij 550; Amritsar Patti, 97; Cen. Pro. Ry. 93; Hoshiarpur 67; Sialkote 73; Sindh Lt. Ry. 115, Upper Sindh 75; Tapti Valley 572½.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. Montagu & Co. have issued the following Report in mail week:—

LONDON, June 17.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £116,729,240, an increase of £849,690 as compared with that of last week.

The gold on the market this week was taken for India, U.S.A., the Straits Settlements, Switzerland and the Trade.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1920 amounted to 690,041 fine ounces, as compared with 686,979 fine ounces for April 1920 and 724,695 fine ounces for May 1919.

SILVER.

The reaction which had set in, when we last addressed you, carried the cash price to 92d. on the 16th instant. On the 12th instant the quotation eased to 92d. but next day it fell nearly 3/4d. After which the market remained steady until to-day, when a fresh advance took place of 3/4d. owing to a demand for China.

The week has been remarkable for a premium on cash silver which arose in consequence of a considerable order for prompt delivery on the 16th instant. The appreciation of cash silver however gradually diminished until on the 14th instant it was quoted at a discount of 1d. The discount in favour disappeared by degrees until on the 16th instant the quotations became identical.

The fluctuations of the price and the varying relation between those for cash and two months delivery indicate that market operations have been subject to cross currents. On one days China has posed both as a buyer and a seller, and India also has been in evidence both ways, but Continental offerings of melted coin have been checked by falling rates. Meanwhile America has maintained its quotations above parity and has even acquired silver in this market. Falling exchange rates have been a deterrent from heavy purchases for the Indian bazaars. The monsoon prospects in Bombay are considered good, and in Bengal somewhat uncertain, but it is too early to forecast with any degree of accuracy.

We have received a cable to-day stating that the Director of the U. S. Mint has instructed the assay offices to accept such portion of silver in tendered metal as is of U.S. origin, though mixed with alien produced silver in the process of refining, provided such silver was delivered by U. S. mines to the refineries since January 17th last.

Nevertheless, there are two good reasons, both touching the well being of the people of the United States of America, why the silver sold under the Pittman Act should not be purchased at a dollar the fine ounce. First, there is the prospect that if the dollar mint were removed the silver could be acquired at a substantial discount of 25 per cent or more under the dollar per fine ounce. Second, the balance of trade with China was against the United States to the extent of U.S. $14,084,000 in 1914 and in 1919 and increased to U. S. $48,653,000 (nearly 3½ times as much). Any fall therefore in the price of silver must have material effect in reducing to the people of the United States the cost of commodities from the Far East. In the above figures a fall of 20 per cent. in the price of silver would only show an apparent gain of £5,000,000 to the people of the United States of America, but it would really mean many times more, for the trading and manufacturing profits connected with the raw material imported from China would be, to a large extent, proportionately lessened by a reduction of the wholesale and retail prices.

The fact that the silver coin for the United Kingdom (and also for East Africa) is to be minted at the fineness of .500 (notwithstanding the fall of the price well below the old minting value 60d, the standard ounce) is indicative of the severe blow which had been dealt to silver as the material for subsidiary coinage. This change in attitude here as well as that on the Continent cannot fail to have great influence upon the estimation of the metal as measured in gold.

The mystery as to what has happened to the 80,000,000 Silver Dollars (about 16,000,000 ounces) which were withdrawn recently from the American Bank Reserve is cleared up partially by the following information which has reached us:—The German Government have recently shipped 60,000 kilograms of silver (about 2,000,000 ounces) to Holland, which had been deposited with the Netherlands Bank, but not yet sold. A further quantity of 15 million marks' worth of silver (about 2,100,000 ounces) was lodged with a Dutch Colonial Bank, having been shipped by private banks from Germany, and was destined to serve for repayment of debt in gold marks. The colonial bank in question endeavoured to ship 4 million florins' worth of this silver to New York, but the high export duty of 10 per cent was demanded by the Netherlands Government, and prevented the transaction from taking place.

It is understood that the duty has been fixed at this high rate to prevent the export of melted down Dutch currency.

On the other hand, large quantities of Belgian silver are said to have been smuggled into the country, melted down, and exported as bullion.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation May 22, 16,723; May 31, 16,692; June 7, 16,663.

Silver coin and bullion in India May 22, 4,028; May 31, 4,137; June 7, 4,167.

Gold coin and bullion in India, May 22, 4,349; May 31, 4,286; June 7, 4,257.

Gold coin and bullion out of India May 22, 142; May 31, 74; June 7, 207.

Securities (Indian Government) May 22, 2,883; May 31, 3,118; June 7 3,366.

Securities (British Government) May 22, 5,347; May 31, 5,077; June 7, 4,477.

The coinage during the week ending 7th instant amounted to 27 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 12th instant consisted of about 53,240,000 ounces in sycee, 17,500,000 dollars, and 18 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 40,330,000 ounces in sycee 20,000,000 dollars and 20 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 5th June 1920.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted 4s/6d. the tael.

Quotations Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 11, 51.1/4d. cash 51d. 2 mos.
June 12, 50.1/8d cash 50d. 2 mos.
June 14, 44.1/4d. cash 44.1/2d. 2 mos.
June 15, 44d. cash 44.1/4d. 2 mos.
June 16, 44.3/8d. cash 44.3/8d. 2 mos.
June 17, 49.1/8d. cash 49.1/8d 2 mos.
Average 47.187d. cash 47.208d 2 mos.

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
June 11, 104s/2d
June 14, 104s/4d.
June 15, 104s/4d.
June 16, 104s/2d.
June 17, 103s/6d.
Average 104s/1.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are 3/4d. and 5/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July, 12.

The condition of the cotton crop has been on the whole favourable. The general reports about the conditions have been usually optimistic. The American crop has been gradually improving but the crop has reached a stage where a sudden change of weather would prove ruinous, and this condition is reflected in the state of the market which is highly nerveous. The Egyptian crop has been giving fair hopes. India too can be optimistic about the quantity of the cotton crop. There have been beneficial rains throughout the cotton growing belts with the possible exception of the Punjab with all these hopeful conditions it is yet doubtful whether any certainty of adequate supplies exists and the further developments of the cotton crop will be very anxiously watched by all dealing in cotton as it may play a very important part in controlling prices. But owing to slack trade conditions it may not be possible for the material facts of this seasons growth, to be immediately felt, but they must necessarily influence with better trade conditions.

FOREIGN.

The American market during this week remained, as usual fluctuating showing a total advance of about 125 points in spot cotton and about 200 points in July position, but the advance in the New Crop position is not so marked. The advance may be due to the rather unfavourable weather and fears of Boll-weevils in the Mississippi district. The Liverpool market has not advanced in like manner probably owing to slack trade demand. The sentiment there has been recently unfavourably impressed by poor trade conditions and limited business and business is done with an eye on the weather conditions.

LOCAL.

The local market during the earlier part of the week remained steady but bearish feelings began to prevail later owing to beneficial rains and rise in European Exchange, which is again quoted at nearly two shillings a rupee. The stocks in Bombay are also heavy amounting to about 13 lakhs of bales but against this huge stock demand is very slack as Japan shippers are not only out of the market but on the contrary sell their ready stock in the local market. So regarding ready cotton, I am of opinion that it is advisable to dispose of it taking advantage of every rise in price.

Yesterday the tone of the market was easy. The rate of F. G. M. G. Broach during this week fluctuated between Rs. 461 and Rs. 440 showing an average of Rs. 450½ as against Rs. 469 of the last week and Rs. 451 of the week previous. The position of the market is serious in absence of demand. The stocks are accumulating. The sellers are not eager to dispose off their ready stocks at current prices, and there are no buyers with the exception of the local mills who buy all sorts of stapled cotton which alone fetch good prices.

The total arrivals into Bombay from 1st September, 1919, to the 8th instant amount to 32,90,000 bales which shows an increase of over ten lakhs of bales for the same period last year.

The latest quotations for forward dealings are as follows:—

F. G. M. G. Broach Rs. 443 July-August delivery.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Rs. 200 July delivery.
F G. M. G. Bengal Rs. 212 September delivery.
Fine M. G. Vonura Rs. 267 July delivery.
Fine M. G. Vonura Rs. 273 September delivery.
Good M. G. Southern Rs. 472 July-August delivery.
Good M. G. Southern Rs. 472 September-October delivery.

The approximate ready quotations for the various growth of cotton are:—

Sind American Rs. 425 to Rs 550.
Broach Rs. 320 to Rs. 360.
Berar Rs. 330 to Rs. 370.
Moglai Rs. 220 to Rs. 290.
Bengal Rs. 190 to Rs. 240.
Khandesh Rs. 170 to Rs. 200.

PIECE GOODS MARKET.

The piece-goods market during this week remained steady and reports of beneficial rains in almost all parts of India. The position of the local manufactured goods is still better and the prices remain firm from Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2-2 per lb. The same is the case with the Yarn market and still better enquire look forward.

INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

A correspondent writes:—An Industrial and Exchange Bank of India, Ltd. is floated with an authorised capital of Five crores, the first issue being of one crore. The value of each share is Rs. 10, half of which is being called; with application Rs. 2-8-0 and on allotment Rs. 2-8-0. The Bank will undertake both Industrial and Exchange business.

The Board of Directors consists of Khan Bahadur B. D. Padumji, Mr. D. N. Kapur, Mr. Magaalal Cullianji, Mr. Haveli Ram, and Mr. P. Pande. The Managing Agents are Messrs. Khosla & Co.

LAHORE, July 9.

Acsording to present arrangements Sir Edward Maclaran will leave Simla for Lahore on August 2, and will stay at Government House, until the following Sunday, when he will leave for Rohtak, to reach there on the morning of 9th and leave on 11th to arrive at Simla on August 14th after a halt at Ambala from morning of the 12th to the evening of the 13th.—(A.P.)

Sir Harcourt Butler left Simla on the 9th instant.

Nagpur, July 8.—An address of welcome was presented to Sir Frank Sly by the District Council. Sir Frank's reply was both symyathetic and encouraging.

S. S. Scindia: The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, which arrived here from Liverpool, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon and very high sea showery from 02 deg E.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 12th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 12th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 07	24 93	13 56	33 85
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 25	26 48	12 32	35 98
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 30	26 49	13 15	35 77
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 32	27 57	15 52	37 67

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.684	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	,,
Dew Point	76.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.883	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1	,,
Minimum do.	77.5	,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	273	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inches.
Total fall during month	16.71	,,
Do. do. year	26.19	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0.20	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	13	m 9 17	27 2	m 2 24	16 1
		s 5 5a	26 2	s 3 21a	19 11
Wed.	14	m 10 14	28 4	m 3 20	15 8
		s 9 56a	26 10	s 9 12a	18 11
Thur.	15	m 11 2	29 4	m 4 11	14 7
		10 52s	27 7	5 0a	17 11
Fri	16	m 11 47	30 1	m 5 0	14 2
		11 40s	28 1	5 57	17 9
Sat.	17	m 0 29s	30 5	m 5 58	14 8
				6 43a	16 5
Sun.	18	m 0 35	28 4	m 6 35	14 8
		1 11s	30 3	7 17	16 1
Mon.	19	m 0 5	26 0	m 1 17	16 10
		7 35	25 8	2 10a	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

July.	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 13 (Tuesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
,, 14 (Wednesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
,, 15 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
,, 16 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
,, 17 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
,, 18 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
,, 19 (Monday	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter, July 9th, 7h. 35-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 16th, 1h. 55-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 56-4m. a.m.; Full Moon, 31st, 4h. 49-3m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

[illegible] general rain has fallen in the west Punjab; Delhi reports a heavy fall of 4.00" and Ambala 0.25", Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is above normal in the east Punjab. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature has fallen below normal in the area of rain, but continues in considerable excess elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Heavy rain has fallen locally; Agra and Mainpuri report 2.70" each and Allahabad 1.7". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad; night temperature is lower than usual at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.43" of rain and Jaipur 0.62". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

[illegible] and Central India West.—Generally general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar and Central India West; Bhavnagar Para reports 0.94, Surat 0.80, [illegible] and Rajkot 1.20. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Jubbulpore reports 1.35, Shahgabac 2.08", Khandwa [illegible] and Chanda 2.28". Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess the northwestern districts. Day temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 0.53", Mormugoa 0.90" and Karwar 0.82". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

[illegible] Hyderabad. Belgaum reports 0.19" of rain, Poona 0.10" and Malegaon [illegible] Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and day temperature are above normal at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the east Punjab, and local in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India West, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The falls have been heavy at Delhi, Ahmedabad and in the west of the United Provinces. Temperature is high in the Punjab, Upper Sind and on the north Madras coast, but is low in the north of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab and the United Privinces, but may decrease in Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th July 1920.

Conditions are becoming favourable for rainfall in northeast India at the expense of the Peninsula. Temperature is high in the Puujab and along the northwest frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal and east Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the west of the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Diamond Island two inches, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab two; Cherrapunji three; Calcutta, Bogra, Sambalpur one and a Half; Gaya five; Benares one; Seoni a quarter; Pendra two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 12th JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	0	..	..
Jask	100.2	86.7	51	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	101.1	87.9	42	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.3	90.8	59	..	1.19	—0.16
Rawalpindi	107.2	87.5	57	..	3.10	—1.93
Lahore	112.8	90.5	58	..	0.23	—3.58
Hissar	106.2	81.4	66	0.0	0.33	—3.92
Ambala	103.0	74.8	93	0.25	4.69	—2.31
Delhi	99.8	72.8	93	4.00	9.42	+2.96
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	94.4	77.3	97	2.75	9.29	+3.10
Mainpuri	96.1	76.0	93	2.70	6.39	+0.97
Jhansi	90.6	72.2	88	..	4.68	—3.22
Cawnpore	94.8	80.2	91	0.61	5.86	—2.22
Allahabad	95.5	76.9	93	1.87	13.41	+4.65
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	115.9	86.4	61	..	1.09	+0.53
Karachi	89.8	83.2	82	..	0.03	—1.23
Ajmer	99.6	76.8	83	..	10.02	+0.59
Jaipur	94.8	76.8	92	0.62	15.39	+7.97
Kotah	91.5	78.8	77	..	9.89	+2.81
Mount Abu	70.4	65.9	97	0.43	17.12	+4.30
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	88.0	79.7	91	..	7.30	+3.23
Dwarka	87.1	82.9	84	..	7.84	+2.00
Veraval	88.1	80.6	88	0.03	15.7	+8.94
Rajkot	89.2	79.7	89	0.05	14.61	+6.15
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	78.6	83	0.94	16.51	+9.23
Surat	93.2	77.4	88	0.80	12.11	+0.44
Ahmedabad	95.6	76.6	88	3.90	12.96	+4.16
Deesa	97.9	78.0	84	0.42	7.04	+1.85
Neemuch	84.9	74.6	90	..	11.88	+5.17
Indore	84.3	72.1	94	1.25	12.93	+5.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.7	74.1	89	1.45	82.5	—5.57
Sangor	80.2	72.4	97	0.05	15.84	+4.15
Hoshangabad	84.1	73.4	94	2.08	21.01	+0.84
Khandwa	88.2	72.2	89	2.28	15.49	+4.64
Akola	90.9	75.5	78	0.05	4.09	—4.49
Amraoti	87.8	74.4	86	0.32	6.85	—4.72
Nagpur	86.2	75.1	77	0.22	7.49	—5.13
Chanda	90.5	74.0	84	2.33	8.50	—4.71
Balpur	88.2	75.3

MEETINGS OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every one interested in the proceedings of the weekly meetings of our Corporation will be greatly disappointed at the manner in which our Civic Fathers assemble once or twice a week to dispose off municipal work which vitally affects the welfare of well-being of the citizens of this great city. The reports of several meetings recently held, published in your paper, show that some of the members of the Corporation are lacking in the sense of public duty, while others are wanting in the sense of decency. At some of these meetings there was the difficulty of obtaining the requisite quorum. At others there was a display of childish and undignified references to personalities of its members. When this Corporation was formed, high hopes had been built round its constitution and the Bombay public expected that some really good work would be done by it. The ratepayers must have by this time realised how their high expectations have been fulfilled by their elected ones and they will have, I am sure, learnt a useful lesson for the future.

In vain do we look for something suggestive, instructive and critical, in the speeches of the members who take part in debates on various important subjects that come up for solution before the Corporation.

With due respect to a handful of really capable Corporators, the proceedings of most of the weekly meetings of our Corporation remind me of the meetings of Debating Societies I used to attend in my school and college days. But one could hear in the meetings of those Debating Societies a more instructive talk and a more illuminating criticism than one is accustomed to find in the speeches of the Corporators recently reported in the columns of your paper.

It is a pity that some of our Civic Fathers have taken into their heads to be witty and they believe that public welfare is best served by indulging in nasty remarks about others. Another gallant batch of our Corporators think that they are doing public service by attacking Government in season and out of season, thereby teaching them how to respect the dignity and the so-called independence of the Corporation. But the irony is that these very members are often found damaging the dignity of the Corporation by their own words and actions.

There is a third batch of these worthies who hardly find time to attend meetings and who are so keen on amassing wealth that they consider weekly meetings a regular nuisance and a bother.

Then again there are some who follow the golden rule of silence either because they are unable to express their views on the topic before them or because they are unable to comprehend what is going on in the meeting. These gentlemen, fortunately few in number, are to be pitied rather than censored. But their fault is that they ought not to have canvassed for their seats.

Lastly, there is a small number of really able men, well-versed in municipal matters who, it is to be regretted, have been taking a lukewarm interest in the proceedings of the meetings and who have become less enthusiastic and less helpful in the deliberations of the Corporation since the demise of that great master of municipal affairs and sound debate, Sir Pherozeshah and the retirement of Sir Ibrahim and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. It is to these competent Corporators that the citizens of Bombay look for a healthy change both in the tone and quality of debate which will be held in subsequent meetings of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

"CITIZEN."

Bombay, July 10.

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RASAI COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though somewhat late in reading this report, will you permit me to make certain remarks?

Mr. Sayed Mahomed Shah, a Deputy Superintendent and a member of the Committee, has adopted a novel method. He has written a dissenting minute on the minutes of dissent of Hon. Mr. Herchandrai. I have never heard of such a procedure and am surprised that this has been allowed to go in.

Howsoever the procedure is wrong, I am glad this minute has been printed, so that the general public has got an opportunity to see through the hollow arguments.

This gentleman argues that majority of witnesses were on the list of Hon. Mr. Bhurgri. What of that and why not? Hon. Mr. Bhurgri was *the* person who was instrumental for the appointment of the Committee.

Further arguments are that many of these witnesses as quoted by Hon. Mr. Herchandrai were "malcontents and therefore disposed to colour the statements." That they "were determined to make certain statements," and Mr. Bhurgri's co-workers "supplemented questions." If the witnesses were malcontents because of the illegal systems of Rasai, etc., if they were determined to speak the truth without fear, if Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's co-workers collected information and statements and framed such questions as to enact truth from the witnesses, more honor to them.

Sayed Shah, by inviting references to evidence of Mr. Shillidy and K. B. Nabibux, has made his case much weaker. If both these gentlemen have *denied* the knowledge of certain systems it can never be argued that these systems never existed. If I do not know of "wireless telegraphy", I cannot argue that that it did not exist.

But as Sayed Shah goes further, one begins to wonder. He says if Mr. Dharamdas, a Mukhtyarkar of Dadu for *seven months* was not able to know existence of certain accounts, how could Mr. Wadhumal discover same in 10 *days*? Because Mr. A. did not discover something for 7 months, Mr. B. cannot do so also for a lesser period, is an argument which no logic or practical experience can sustain. If one Deputy Police Superintendent failed to find out an accused for 7 months, and Sayed Shah could catch him in 10 days, according to this argument the judge must acquit the accused on this ground that it was be impossible for Sayed Shah to find out the accused in 10 days.

Sayed Shah gives *one* example of a witness looking at Mr. Bhurgri's co-workers at each answer. I am not surprised. What would you expect from those who possibly had never seen such an affair? Do you expect them to see voldly at the honorable members of the Committee?

Sayed Shah complains of extensive canvassing. I will not call it canvassing, put one cannot deny the fact that attempts had to be made to encourage witnesses to come out boldly to speak the truth. Every one, including Sayed Shah, knows well how much a mofussil Indian, specially if he is poor, more specially if he is a Zamindar, in Sind, trembles in expectation of official dislike and anger.

Para 16 of Hon. Mr. Herchandrai's minute, is evidently not understood by Sayed Shah. Hon. Mr. Herchandrai only points out that evidence does not prove any differences in the Rasai matter, because of different religions; he has distinctly given his opinion in favour of employing men of different faiths; he also favours special relaxation for Mohomadens, but he rightly points out that relaxation should not we carried out in a way as to harm the interests *of the Province*, and by which the Province suffers more through disadvantages than a community gains by advantages.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA.

Karachi, July 8.

"ERROR OF JUDGEMENT!"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That is the summing up of the Army Council in respect of the inglorious part played by General Dyer at Amritsar! Error of judgment! What a convenient expression is this! How consoling it may be to the Indo-British Association! How little convincing it is to the whole of India and to the critical world outside! Error of Judgment! What is judgment, please? Dr. Murray defines it as *"formation of an opinion or notion concerning something by exercising the mind upon it."* Now let us see, how General Dyer exercised his mind and formed the opinion of opening fire at Jallianwalla Baug:—

(1) Did he go to the Baug for investigation? No.

(2) Did he go without a force? No.

(3) Did he inquire, what the crowd was collected for? No.

(4) Did he find the crowd disorderly? No.

(5) Did he find the crowd armed? No.

(6) Did he give them warning to disperse? No.

(7) Was the attitude of the townsmen threatening? No.

(8) Were there any reports of any trouble brewing at the Jallianwalla Baug? No.

(9) Then where was the necessity, where was the justification, of marching to the Baug with troops, machine-guns and armoured car? None at all.

(10) Then where did Dyer exercise his mind and where did he form his opinion to take the troops and open fire? Not at the Jallianwalla Baug; for he went there armed, made no inquiries, gave no warning to the gathering; but opened fire and kept it going till all ammunition was exhausted!

(11) Then where was the judgment taken? Not at the Jallianwalla Baug, by any means. General Dyer admits, that he *had made up his mind to strike terror*. This was before he went to the Jallianwalla Baug. So Dyer went with a pre-meditated mind to the Jallianwalla Baug. He had a pre-arranged plan of taking the troops with him. And he was determined to teach a lesson! Alas!

(12) Is firing on an unarmed people an error of judgment?

(13) Is refusal of medical help and relief to the wounded and to the dying an error of judgment?

(14) Is the crawling order an error of judgment?

(15) Is the flogging of people an error of judgment?

Sir, if that is the view of the British Army Council in respect of Dyer's cold-blooded criminality at Jallianwalla Baug, how on earth will the same Council expect the German Tribunals to punish their commanders?

(a) For the sack of Louvain and Termonde?

(b) For the murder of the Nurse Cavell?

(c) For the sinking of the Lusitania and Hospital-ships?

(d) For the enslaving of French and Belgian women?, etc.

If Dyer is made to escape under the convenient plea of error of judgment, will not the German judges imitate the British, and set up a standard of justice, which would be a bane to civilization? May wiser counsels prevail! May Britons realize that their standard of justice in India is at stake! May they ever hold it high, never sparing and never shielding the guilty and the accused, whether he be a serf, a soldier or a statesman! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

July 10.

JUST A WORD—

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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GRIEVANCES OF MAMLATDARS,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The revision in the pay and prospects of the Sub-Judges and the Deputy Collectors, recently announced in the local Gazette, will no doubt satisfy them for the time being. Starting from Rs. 300, the former can rise to the grade of Rs. 1,000 and the latter to Rs. 1,100 under the new scale. A similar improvement in the pay and prospects of the Mamlatdars is expected, but not yet announced. The latter also have submitted their proposals to Government and the question may still be under their consideration. The proposals at present submitted by them seem to be too modest for starting with a pay of Rs. 200, it appears they have asked for a rise up to Rs. 400 with a large percentage of the Deputy Collectorship being earmarked for the Mamlatdars and a material increase in the monthly allowance. But the Mamlatdars can legitimately claim to be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the 2nd Class Sub-Judges in respect of their pay and prospects. The greater the work and responsibility the greater ought to be the emoluments. Applying this standard the Mamlatdars deserve a substantial improvement in the remuneration as well as their prospects. For, in the words of the Government of Bombay, "compared with great majority of the Sub-Judges certainly those of the 2nd Class, the Mamlatdar has duties far larger in volume infinitely more varied in character, with far higher financial responsibilities and far wider opportunities for doing good or evil." The Mamlatdar is the very backbone of the executive administration and a medium to interpret the Government to the ryots and *vice versa*. What the Collector is to the whole District the Mamlatdar is to his Taluka. Such a useful class of public servants should never be kept on a starving remuneration? The scale of pay in respect of this class fixed so far back as 1862, remains unchanged except a slight alteration in 1914, whereas the work and the responsibility as well as the cost of living have enormously increased since then. It is, therefore, up to the Government to announce at once a material improvement in their pay and status in the increase ought to be commensurate to the heavy duties they discharge and in proportion to the present cost of living. That alone will help to preserve the tone and efficiency of the service.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. DESHPANDE.

Bijapur, July 6.

INDIAN FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Two matches were played to-day in connection with the fifth day's play of Indian Football Challenge Shield Tournament. The match between Kumartuli and Aryan, both Indian teams, drew a huge crowd. After a contested game Kumartuli won by one goal to nil. The second match of the evening, that between Dalhousie and E. B. Railway, Saidpore, ended in a victory for Dalhousie by one goal to nil.

An official order has been issued stating that existing representation of depressed and backward classes on district and taluk boards is wholly disproportionate to strength of those communities and commending to all presidents the desirability of securing for those classes more liberal representation of taluka boards and union panchayats than they now enjoy.—(A. P.)

Public meeting at Sukkur has asked for application of Rent Act to Sukkur.

In exercise of the power conferred by sec. 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification of the Government India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7079-91, dated the 23rd August 1.17, restricting the importation of "novocain" into British India.

The O. S. K. steamer Ganges-maru left Singapore on the 9th instant for Bombay via Colombo.

"HOMEWARD" PASSAGES.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 10.

At a general monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber in reply to a telegram from the Coal Transportation Officer of Calcutta has telegraphed stating that the monthly requirements of bunker coal at Madras is 7,000 tons exclusive of requirements of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., and of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and suggesting that application may be made to Messrs. Turner and Morrison and Co., for the requirements of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.

Regarding the control of export of bunker coal to foreign ports by license, the Chamber appointed a Sub-Committee to advise the Chamber as to the line of action to be taken in regard to the matter.

Regarding the control of homeward passages the Chamber resolved to reply that some form of control seemed essential. If there was no outward control next season a strong homeward control might have the effect of preventing globe-trotters visiting this country and thus indirectly help the workers to secure passages out of India this cold weather.

The Chamber was also of opinion that the representation of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce urging removal of embargo on exports of flour to foreign ports should be supported.

In connection with the proposed amendment of Indigo Cess Act the Chamber considered it desirable to prescribe levy of cess on Adirdupois basis per pound.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir C. H. Setalvad's appointment as Additional Judge of Bombay High Court is gazetted to-day.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt. R. B. Plaford attached 106th Hazara Pioneers is employed with Khorasan Levy Corps. Major B. Heron, I.M.S., gets 8 months leave. Captain A. S. Fry, I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon and is posted as Medical Officer, Sistan Consulate. Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey is granted 12 months combined leave. Mr. H. Bomford officiates as Excise Commissioner, Central India, vice Mr. J. H. Cox granted four months and twenty days privilege leave. Major H. Bonus, 25th Cavalry is granted eight months combined leave out of India. Lt.-Col. G. M. Aysoough officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, during absence on leave of Major H. Bening.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In suppression of orders promulgated by notification F385/E. dated 19th March, 1920, it is notified that with effect from 15th March, 1920, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the 25th of the month preceding that in which recovery is made. This rate will be rounded off when necessary for convenience and circulated by the Controller of Currency at the end of each month.

Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarti officiates as Accountant General Central Provinces vice Mr. M. K. Ghatak on 6 months leave. Mr. P. B. Das and Mr. K. C. Biswas have been appointed Deputy Accountant General and Assistant Accountant General, Central Provinces respectively from 21th June. Mr. T. Ryan has been appointed Financial Advisor, Board of Industries, and Munitions in addition to his duties as member of Stores Purchase Committee.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri, Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, to be Government Epigraphist for India.

Mr. J. M. Mitra is gazetted temporary Deputy Secretary in the department.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank 10th July 1920.

LIABILITIES.

			Rs.
Capital			1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund			1,20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,75,56,700		
" Deposits at Branches	80,64,024		
		5,56,20,724	
Other Deposits		25,94,46,857	
Post Bills		14,189	
Sundries		34,33,985	
	Rs.	34 17,18,804	

ASSETS

Government Securities			3,80,68,885
Other authorised Securities			16,11,529
Credits on Government and other authorised securities			2,01,91,112
Loans on Government and other authorised securities			11,25,65,386
Bills Discounted and Purchased			5,3 ,91,854
Dead Stock			17,85,562
Sinaps			11,561
Bullion			—
Balances with other Banks			9 12,792
Sundries			9,10,816
Cash			12 32,66,276
	Rs.		34,17,18,504

At the annual meeting of the Madras branch of the European Association, held on Friday evening, Mr. W. Alexander and Mr. F. W. Partridge were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively for the new year. (A.P.)

The Sind Khilafat Committee was fixed a special day for the organisation of meetings all over Sind to protest against the recent repressive policy of the local officials against Khilafat workers.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 13TH OF JULY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

211-19—Hiralal Tha and Co, Baburao Balaji Bobade v Abdullabhai Faizullabhai Jam R and D.

983-19—Shroff and Vachha, Javeri Shantidas Khetsey and Co a firm v Panjabi Nanakchand Isharaing a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1533-19—Bhimji and Co, Ramdas Murarji a firm v Kantilal Popatlal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1079-19—Captain and V, Vanmali Jetha v Dhanaji Dipaji

3182-19—Mehta L and Co, Bhimjibhai Fulchand and Co v Ghandi Amratlal Lalji and Co, Craigie B and C.

3232-19—Mehta L and Co, Meosabhai Jafferbhai v The Standard Oil Mills Co Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

335-19—Shroff and Vachha, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Chandulal Manilal a firm, Bhimji and Co.

2638-19—Mehta L and Co, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Dharamsi Meghji a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1646-19—Dikshit M and Co, Gopalji Goculdas a firm v Gordhandas Kalianji Bhat, Amar and Mang.

521-19Malvi M B and Co, Harshadrai and Co a firm and anr v Durgadas Brijmohan a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1556-19—Mehta L and eCo, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Amritlal Hiralal a firm Bhai K and Gir.

1564-19 Khandvalla and Co, Gandabhai Vadilal a firm v Katchralal Narotamdas, Edg G W and Co.

1729-19—Amar and Mangal, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Rijumal Moahndas a firm, Moti and Devi.

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.

1647-19—Moti and Devi, Maniklal Chotalal a firm v Sunderdas Meghji a firm, Shamrao M and H.

1925-19—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshyamdas a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2432-19—Matu J and M, Baijnath Harnandrai and Co a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2957-19—Edg G W and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co Ltd and anr v Hasan Mamooji, Mehta L and Co.

1614-19—Ard H D and Co, Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSE

984-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sadasukh Ganbhirchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

UIT S FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

388-19—Rustomji and Gin, Mahadev Devram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, Mantri and Co. Part heard.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

T and I J 13-19—In Re Caitano V Mascarenhas, Edy G W and Co, Caitano Francisco Menezes v Cypriano Faleriano Mascarenhas, Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

652-18—Mulla and M, Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v Messrs Elias Haji Oomer & Co a firm, Motichand and D.

2806-19—Mulji and Tha, Ambalal Navalal a firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

601-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v D Rose, Ardeshir H D and Co.

429-19—Jamsetji R and D, Messrs H Bhicaji and Co a firm v Marwadi Ramjiwan Nivetia a firm, Pandia and Co.

1323-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Gopaldas Bansidhar v Gopinath Devicharan a firm

1833-19—Jamsedji R and D, Sha Jagjiwan Anandji and Co v Sha Narottam Motichand, Motichand and D. For postponement.

744-18—Khandwalla and Co, Khandoo Kondaji Bhike v Javaji Shivram Kale, Judah and S.

1762-19—Malvi M R and Co, Govinddas Tulsidas a firm v Devidas Mohunji a firm.

1413-18—Payne and Co, Ramchandra Santuram v Mohdee Begum widow and ors.

1073-18—Bhai K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal a firm v Tirathdas Dhamamal and ors Manchershaw and N, Jamsedji R and D.

723-19—Smetham B and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi v Jamnadas G Dewsi and anr, N C Dalal.

1657-19—Motichand and D, Manilal Motilal a firm v Vishwambharlal Keshorilal firm, Wadia G and Co.

1682-18—Unwalla P and P, Shapurji Pestonji v Lakhmidas Mowji, Madhowji K and Ch.

1166-18—Sabnis and G, Ramchandra Rowji Nabar v Dinshaw Framji Commissariat and anr, Mirza M and M.

660-19—Purnanand and Cl, Kalianji Keshowji a firm v Chhaganlal Withulji a firm, Motichand and D.

3357-19—Motichand and D, B N Lang v Jannoo Hassam a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

S S Barala, Coleborn, Bugreh.
S S Bandra, Wigger, Busreh.
S S Kentricky, Honychurch, New York.
S S Scindia, Collie, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

July 12.

S S Gorala, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Sicilia, Jenkins, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Bandra, for Persian Gulf.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1898 tons, Captain E. Coleborn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 52 cabin and 447 deck passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B. I. S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1898 tons, Captain W. Wigger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 29 cabin and 202 deck passengers.

S S Kentucky.The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Kentucky, 4673 tons, Captain P. H. Honychurch, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,257 tons, Captain A. Collie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 61 cabin and 39 deck passengers.

S S Gorala:—The B. I S. N. Company's Gorala, 3 159 tons, Captain H. Jones, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The B S N Company's steamer Sicilia, 4188 tons, Captain A. Jenkins, sailed yesterday from Bombay habour for sailed yesterday from Bombay habour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 12th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Indus Maru	..Kobe	12-7	..O S Kaisha
C & R Bastern Cross	..Calcutta	N F	..J F & Co
D & E Clan Macintyre		N F	..J F & Co
P Penang	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
H Shahbal Mark	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Meyrt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Syria	..London	28-7	..M M & Co
P Nagpur	..Cochin	N F	..A I & C N Co
P Solerno	..Antwerp	15-7	..T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 S S Parpeta	..Busrah	17-7	..M M & Co
3 Barala	..Busrah	15-7	..M M & Co
5 Bandra	..N F	22-7	..M M & Co
7 Bahrein	..N F	14-7	..T M & Co
8 Bombay Maru	..Kobe	18-7	..N Y Kaisha
10/11 Kentucky	..Calcutta	N F	..Graham & Co
15 Iran	..P Gulf	17-7	..B S Shustary & C
16 Zayani	..Red sea Ports	N F	..B S Shustary & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Schiedyk	.. Colombo	10-7	..E D Sassoon & Co
2 Chaldika	..N F	N F	..M M & Co
3 P S S Karadeniz	Busrah	12-7	..R I M
4 Gorala	.. N F	10-7	..M M & Co
6 Merkara	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
6 Dunera	..China	18-7	..M M & Co
7 Umta	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
8 Sicilia	..Calcutta	19-7	..M M & Co
10 Clan Robertson	..N F	N F	..J F & Co
11 Baron Ardrosen	..Calcutta	N F	..W & A G & Co
12 Chupra	..N F	N F	..M M & Co
14 Karapara	..East Africa	11-7	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallego	.. N F	N F	..Asiatic Pet Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Aras	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co

EXPORTS

July 12.

S S Niruana for Hamburg—57 bales hemp, A. Chagla and Co.

S S Niruana for Antwerp:—251 cwt. myrabollam, S. G. Karmarkar.

bollam, S. G Karmarkar; 4000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Salerno for Antwerp—121 bales cotton G. Gordhen and Sons; 700 cwt. crushed bones Hallingshurst and Co, Ltd.; 1177 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1587 cwt. sugar Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton Hakmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Bomay Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading; 500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussen Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Yokohama 774 bales cotton, Miasui Bussen Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Hongkong—42 cwt. jumarabic, M. H. Dehdashti.

S S Bombay Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co, Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Yokohama—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru:—Kokkahhi—800 Bales cotton, Mitsui Bussen Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong—150 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe—100 Bales cotton, R. D. Tata.

S S Dunera for Shanghi—500 cwts 2 cwt.

IMPORTS

July 12.

S S Zayani from Jeddah Agents:—Persian Gulf S. N. Company Ltd:—1 bale 24 cases, specie, 29 bales dry fish, 4 Bales tobacco, 33 cases cigarettes, 8 pakjes sundn.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Talon Maru for Bombay on the 9th instant and is due here on 14th instant, in the morning.

The Mail Steamer "Passy" has on board the outward mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Port Said on Friday, the 9th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru Eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on the 10th instant.

ARJUNA'S DIRECTORY.

PART FIRST

JUST PUBLISHED IN URDU

It contains particulars of mandis, abra, corn and cotton merchants, weights and products of mandis, cloth merchants, ginning and pressing factories, banks and bankers, hide merchants, pansaris, general merchants, titles and list of Honorary Magistrates, etc etc., etc. Price Rs 6.

NOTE—Every firm or merchant may get full particulars of business for insertion in the next edition free of charge. The same can be printed in bold figures on payment of Re. 1.

RAMCHAND GURWALA,
General Manager
Arjuna's Commercial Directory,
Kasur (Punjab).

2395

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to consider the Indian situation in East Africa and Fiji, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July, 14.

French National Day, Salle Francaise, 6-15 p.m.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Extraordinary General Meeting, Sir D. M. Petit Exchange Hall, 1-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Kathiawar via. Dhanushkodi and Colombo closes at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Second Annual General Meeting, Central Co-operative Institute, Sirdar Mansions Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURANCE

DEATH.

ALLARAKHIA.—Deeply regret the death of Jenabai, wife of Sneth Kurmalibhai Dhojobhai Allarakhia and the daughter of Sheda Nasurbhoy A. Laljee to-day.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY.

The French National Day will be celebrated at the Salle Francaise under the Chairmanship of M. J. Dutard, Consul for France: Concert at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Kathiawar via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Thursday, the 15th instant.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Honorary Secretary of the Mangesh Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha Scholarship and Charity Fund, informs us that the following Scholarships per month have been awarded from the fund for the year ending 31st May 1921:—

College Students, Rs. 77; High School Students Rs. 28; Art School Students, Rs. 10; Female Students, Rs. 13; help to poor widows and orphans Rs. 25.

A WORKMAN'S TRAGIC FATE.

On Sunday, at the Coroner's Court, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Esmail Fazal, a Mahomedan aged about 60. The deceased was living with his son, who is a mill-operative at Madnpura. About a year and a half ago, he had an attack of paralysis which affected one of his hands and since then his mind was not quite sound. On Saturday, last, when his son went out to work, he deceased was alone at home andwhen his son returned at 2 p.m. he found the deceased's room closed from inside and smoke coming out. The room was then forcibly entered into by the deceased's son who found the deceased lying dead on his bed and his clothes and body burnt. A match box an, empty bottle of kerosine oil and a lamp were found near the deceased's bed.

The jury returned a verdict of death resulting from deceased's clothes having been set on fire apparently by himself.

GAUD BRAHMAN SABHA.

A meeting of the Gaud Brahmins of Bombay was held yesterday under the auspices of the Gaud Brahman Sabha, with Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar in the chair, to congratulate the students of the community who had passed in the various University examinations this year. The Secretary of the Sabha read out a list of over 60 successful candidates.

It was announced at the meeting that Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai, Topiwalla of Bombay would be shortly starting a foreign education scholarship fund for students of the community, for which he intends setting apart about Rs. 300,000.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the members of the Architectural Students' Association, Bombay, was held on the 1st inst. to express the sense of loss entercained by them owing to the deaths of the late Mr. S. B. Halbhavi and Mr. Coovershah J. Dabdy, who had for some years been the members of the Association and also to pass resolutions of condolence with their parents and the family of the deceased members. A large number of membes of the Association were present, and Mr. H. Foster King occupied the chair. The resolution which unanimously pased by the members in solemn silence, all standing, was as follows:—

"That this meeting of the members of the Architectural Students' Association, Bombay, place on its record its deep sense of regret and sorrow at the very sad and untimely demise of Mr. S. B. Halbhavi and Mr. Coovershah J. Dabdy who had been taking keen interest in the welfare of the Association. The deceased had rendered substantial help to the Association ,which has by their untimely death lost its best supporters and benefactors They were sympathetic painstaking and very popular with all their friends, and by their death a void has been created. The members deplore this loss very much and beg to sincerely sympathise and condole with their parents and the family of the deceased in their very sad bereavement."

With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

A LUNATIC'S SUICIDE

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ismail Fazul, a Mahomedan aged about 60 residing at Madanpura. The deceased was not quite sound in his mind since some time past when he had an attack of paralysis. On Sunday he was left alone in the room, and when his son returned after a time the door was fastened and smoke was seen issuing; the deceased was found dead in the room. His clothes were all burnt; there was a bottle of kerosine oil and a match-box. There was no fire-place in the room. The jury returned a verdict of death from burns resulting from the deceased's clothes having been set on fire apparently by himself.

PICKPOCKETS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Mohanlal Vithaldas, a boy of 19 years of age, having two previous convictions was charged with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 6, from the pocket of one Shanker Dhondiba and one Mahadeu Gangaram was charged with receiving stolen property.

It appears on Sunday last when the complainant was going along Mumbadevi Road, the first accused put his hand in his pocket and removed the purse. He at once caught hold of the first accused who then passed the purse on to the second accused who was arrested by a police man in white clothes.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to two years and the second accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WOMAN STABS TO SAVE HER HONOUR.

"NALLE PROSEQUI" ENTERED.

King-Emperor.

vs.

Fatmabai

(Before Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a special Jury.)

The accused a Mahomedan woman aged 23 was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Dinmahomed Pirbux on the night of 4th June, by stabbing him with a penknife and thus causing his death.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. F. K. Thanavalla appeared for the Crown. Mr. Azad defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were these. Fatmabai was married to a Kathiawad named Mahomed Sidick. They resided on the first floor of a house at Madanpura. The deceased Din Mahomed Pirbux and his nephew Mahomed Issack occupied a next room to theirs. On the night of the 4th of June, her husband was sleeping outside the room on account of great heat. The deceased was also sleeping outside his room in the passage. At about 1-30 a.m., one Abdul Sakoor who lived opposite was awakened by a noise caused by the pushing of his door. He went out when he found the deceased lying near his door and bleeding owing to wounds in his abdomen and neck. The nephew of the deceased also came out. Fatmabai who was standing at the door went in. The deceased said that he had been stabbed by Fatmabai. He was removed to Hospital where he did after 30 hours. To Inspector Power Fatmabai stated that the deceased entered her room through a window and attempted to rape her and in self-defence she struck him with a knife. Her story was borne out by the condition of her room. Prices of broken bangles were found in her room. On the other the deceased had stated that he was stabbed while he was on the cot; but no blood-marks were found on the cot.

Per curiam:—Is the committing magistrate found to commit her after hearing the story

Advocate-General:—Yes, my Lord. But these facts were not before him. I am quite willing to withdraw the case because the story told by Fatmabai is quite correct Indications in her room are in her favour

Per curiam:—On the one hand there is no motive alleged. I think you ought to take the responsibility.

The Advocate-General under the circumstances withdrew the case and entered "nolle prosequi" against the accused under Sec. 333 of the Indian Penal Code. His Lordship thereupon ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

DRUNKARD SENTENCED THREE YEARS

King-Emperor.

vs.

Ganjasing Hukumsingh.

The accused was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Sadanand Hira, a bullock cart driver, by stabbing him with a knife and thus causing his death.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Peerbhoy appeared for the Crown.

Mr. K. M. Taivarkhan defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the Prosecution were that on 24th May last one Sadanand Hira a bullock-cart proprietor was sitting outside his room in a "wadi" at Ghorodeo Road. The accused who was drunk came along followed by a few boys. The accused chased these boys when Sadanand asked him not to do so. Altercation ensued between them when the accused drew out his knife and stabbed Sadanand. The latter tried to run away but the accused chased him and stabbed him again on the back. Two persons tried to seize the accused but they too were stabbed by him when the accused threw away the knife, two other persons seized him and tied him with a rope. The police then came on the scene and removed the injured persons to Hospital where Sadanand died on the 29th of May.

The defence was that the accused was drunk at the time.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in a lesser degree and his Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

HUSBAND MURDERS WIFE.

SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

King-Emperor.

vs.

Krishna Atma.

The accused in this case was charged with the offence of committing the murder of Kashibai his wife, by drowning her on the 7th of June.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr Haji appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. P. Amin defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that in the morning of 7th of June last at about 9 a.m., the accused and the deceased were seen in the compound of the Spring Mills. A woman named Chandrabai, who lives there saw them and shortly after Chandrabai came out of her hut on hearing the cries of the woman. She ran that the accused had lifted Kashibai and was carrying her towards a well which was in the compound. The accused then tied to throw Kashibai into the well She fell and he fell into the well and when Chandrabai went into the well, she found both of them in the water. There was rock around in the well and water only in the middle. The deceased came up, but the accused pushed her back into the water. She came up a second time when the accused struck her with a stone. Kashibai then never came up. Chandrabai raised an alarm and the accused as he came out of the well, was arrested by the people who had gathered there.

The defence was that Kashibai committed suicide as her husband refused to take her to native place and the accused had gone into the water to save her.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, with recommendation for mercy.

His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

FAR EAST CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Ltd., Madras notiues the following transit times on Chalegrams.

India to Australia.

Full Rates	33 hours.
Deferred	51 hours.

Australia to India.

Full rates	10 hours.
Deferreds	12 hours.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS.

NO WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES.

GUJERAT RAJKIYA MANDAL'S RESOLUTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal adopted the All-India Congress Committee resolutions, regarding the Punjab and the Khilafat questions.

The Mandal is grieved to learn that the Army Council has found Dyer guilty of "Grave Error" only and other officers responsible for atrocities are still in the Punjab.

The Mandal resolved in view the grave political situation to advise non-participation in the coming Elections and welcome of the Prince of Wales, renunciation of titles, Honorary Posts, not subsribing to the Government loan, non attendance at Government Levy, functions till full justice secured in both the matters. Similar resolutions were adopted by the People of the Kaira District in a public meting.

JEWELLER'S DOMESTIC PAGE.

WALKS AWAY WITH RS. 1398 WORTH JEWELLERY.

A sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was passed yesterday, by Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Esplanade Police Court, on one Balaji Tukaram, having ten previous convictions, who was charged by Inspector Newby., with the theft as a servant of jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,398.

It appears that on the 30th ultimo, in the morning, the accused offered his services as a domestic page to Mr. Lalloobhai Kapoorchand a jeweller who in compliance with his offer employed the accused. At about 10 a.m., Mr. Lalloobhai went for his meals leaving a jacket containing the jewels, in the drawing room where the accused was asked to keep watch. On his return after the meals Mr. Lalloobhai found the jacket missing and the accused absconding. He reported the matter to the police, and a Police Constable arrested the accused at Moti Bazar on the 2nd instant whilst trying to dispose of the property.

The accused said he did not know the complainant and that he found the jewels on the road. He was however, convicted on the evidence.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 10th July, 1920, should be regarded as Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The markit this morning opened quiet but steady. Coal shares were in small demand but prices were well maintained. There were buyers out for Raneegungt and others of good demand paying class but scrip was unobtainable. Jute section was quieter prices generally being mort favourable to buyers. In miscellaneous section there was a strong demand for British India Corporation chiefly for deferred clas price of which steadily rose to Rs. 23-12. Calcutta Industrial Bank was in demand a recovered from below part to Rs. 11-4. Cotton shares ruled firm Dunbars rising to Rs. 718, but later eased off and closed at Rs. 712. Sugar shares also found numerous buyers Pioneer however closing easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramghur 23; Burrakur 50-12; small lot, Fularibad 12-8; small lot, Caledonian 10-4; Kuardi 294; New Kessurgarh 34-4; Sutikdih 13-12; Lnion 15.

Jute:—Alliance 826-8; small lot, Auckland 425; Budge Budge 660; Caledonian 684-8; Century 11-4; Clive 328; small lot, Delta 686; Empire 93; small lot, Fort Gloster 1,146; small lot, Fort William 532; Gondalpara 1,710; Howrah 49-12; Hukumchand 0-8-0 discount; Kamarhatty 1,085; Kanknarrah 837; Kelvin 1,450; small lot, Kinnison 1,262; small lot Orient 225; Lansdowne 485; Northbrook 38-8; small lot, Reliance 52-8; Standard 774; Union 985; small lot, Waverley 16-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Sugar 10-8; Alliance Jute debentures 89; Bengal Paper 147; Bengal Timber (old.) 480; small lot, Britannia Engineering 12-8; British Burmah Petroleum 21-4; British India Corporation (deferred.) 21 8 small lot, and (ord.) 14-4; British India Tobacco 10-8; Calcutta Industrial Bank at par small lot, Carew and Co, 114; Dunbar Cotton 712; Elgin Mills 242-8; small lot, Hatirkool Oil 17; Hooghly Flour 46-10; Hume Pipe 16-2; Indian Iron and Steel 5 prem.; Karnani Industrial Bank 1-12; prem., Kesoram Cotton 19; Mackenzie and Co., 11-12; Mymansingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 67; small lot, Madans Theatre 15-4; New Savan Sugar 15-4; Pioneer Sugar 20-14; Premier Soap 11-8; Rvam Sugar 36-4; Russa Engineering 319; small lot Tata Industrial Bank 33-12 prem.; Titaghur Paper 530.

Government paper three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 59 small lots at 59-6 War bonds (short loans) 1922-23, at Rs. 98-8, 1925 at Rs. 99-4 and 1928 at Rs. 99-14 per cent.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer closing rate one shilling nine three fourth pence and demand drafts one shilling nine seven eighth pence.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Monsoon has strengthened considerably in Northern and Central India and rainfall has been heavy in the west of the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, East of the United Provi- East Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, West and Bombay Deccan. Few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, East Rajputana, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Akyab three inches; Mergui one and half; Tavoy two; Cherrapunji three; Benares three quarters; Allahabad two; Behraich one and half; Agra, Mainpuri, Mussorie three; Meerut, Roorkee four, Dehra Dun seven; Chakrata, Simla two; Delhi four; Surat one; Ahmedabad four; Indore, Khandwa, Jubbulpore one and half; Seoni three quarters; Hoshangabad, Chanda, Pachmarhi, Calicut two; Mangalore one and half; Mercara four.

Forecast:—Extension into North Punjab.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE "PAGDI" SYSTEM,

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, M. V. A. Dabholker presiding. As usual, for the past few months, a quorum could only be got together after quarter of an hour had elapsed.

The major portion of the time was taken up in the discussion of W. C. system, and only a few items from the July Agenda were gone through—five in all.

The Corporation considered to letter from Mr. V. P. Vaidya submitting a resume of what had taken place with regard to the question of giving grants-in-aid to primary schools in the city and stating that the schools committee was postponing the matter and was not arriving at a final decision on the subject; that the committee of the Corporation unconsciously helped the Schools' Committee by calling for reports and views which the latter took months to submit; and that the Corporation took a long time to come to a decision.

Mr. Master Kanji Karamshi had written pointing out that the delay had caused extreme hardship to a number of schools and affected their efficiency.

Dr. N. Sukhia moved that the letters be referred to the Primary Education Committee for their early report

Mr. Fazul Rahimtoola seconded and the motion was agreed to.

THE "PAGDI."

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. Jethalal Lowji stating that recently six rooms in a building situated near Pinjrapole opposite Kumbhartukda and belonging to the firm of Messrs Hirachand Nemchand were repaired and that the rent of each room is about Rs. 8-4-0; that when he went to the "mehta" of the firm for hiring one of the rooms he asked him (the petitioner) to pay Rs. 100 as "pagadi" for renting one of the rooms; that on his approaching the master of the "mehta" that gentleman told him that unless he paid Rs. 300 right down in cash he would not get a room; that on account of this Pagdi system poor people cannot get rooms to live in and that proper enquiries should be made and the landlords should be prevented from taking such exorbitant amounts in the shape of "pagdi"; that he was prepared to prove that certain house owners had accepted large amounts of money as "pagdi" from their tenants and adding that poor people would be able to secure cheap quarters only when such cases were brought to light and properly dealt with.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be forwarded to the Deputy Controller of Rents for disposal.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Dr. Viegas said a most important point had been missed by the mover. Here was the house owner defying the Government, the Controller and the law and such a system of "pagdi" was widely prevalent in the city. It had come to his knowledge that even a thousand rupees were exacted to be paid some times, especially in the case of shops. When a man had come before them with proofs, was it proper for them to send his complaint to the Commissioner for disposal. This matter should come back to the Corporation for the benefit of any sceptics there might be. He moved an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner should communicate the fact to the Rent Controller and report on the action taken by him.

Dr. N. Sukhia rose to a point of order; he said the Municipal Commissioner said nothing to do with it.

The Municipal Commissioner said the power of Rent Controller was embodied in two authorities—the Small Causes Court. He might forward the complaint to the Small Causes and the Rent Controller. He was the Rent Controller, and as the Municipal Commissioner he forwarded the letter to himself as the Rent Controller, in the letter capacity he might decline to take any action on it. Suppose there were frauds in the High Court and he were asked to investigate into them, he might be told that it was not in his jurisdiction to do so. The Corporation was not the proper authority to go to in such a case. If the applicant had only applied to the Rent Controller he would have sent his Inspector the very next day and the culprit would have been prosecuted. He had done so in thousands of cases.

The President ruled the amendment as out of order, and the original proposition was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

INDIAN SEAMEN.

SURPRISE AT GOVT. OPPOSITION TO REDUCTION OF HOURS.

A representative of this paper yesterday interviewed a number of Indian Seamen's leaders in connection with Captain Devine's amendment to the draft convention relating to the hours of work of the Indian Seamen, which was discussed at the General Conference They were almost unanimous in their opinion that Captain Devine's amendment was a great surprise to them in as much as the Government of India were opposing the reduction of the working hours of Indian Seamen without ascribing any substantial reason. They said that in fact the Indian seamen, hundreds of whom unscrupulously sacrificed their lives during the war, were more hard-working than the Europeans and upto now not a single case of incompetency on the part of the Indian Seamen had been reported. Under such circumstances they did not see any justification in the opposition made by the the delegate of the Government of India, and on the contrary they hold that the opposition is quite unjustifiable in the face of the fact that during the war when even European sailors were refusing to come on voyage, the Indian Seamen unhesitatingly recruited themselves in hundreds.

Mr. Huseinali Kassambhai Mitha is a candidate from the (B) Mandvi Ward for the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Velji Lakhamsey who has resigned.

"ENGINEERED FROM IRELAND."

CAUSE OF TROUBLE AT JULLUNDER.

"C. AND M. GAZETTE'S" DETAILS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 12.

The "C. M. Gazette" says:—From the latest information to hand it appears to be established that the trouble with the Connaught Rangers at Jullundur (on arrival of the news about Ireland by the last English mail) was engineered from Ireland as Sinn Fein bags were hoisted in the barracks and Sinn Feinn colours and rosettes were displayed by the men who refused to do duty. It is also important to remember that the greater part of the 200 men, who came out from home in the last two years, joined in the outbreak, but a special feature of the affair was the respectful attitude of those who laid down their arms at Jullundur and their offer to co-operate in putting down any possible disorder outside their regiment. It appears that one hundred men at Jullundur were loyal and that (the Company) stationed at Julogh also behaved well. About four hundred men at Jullundur were placed under guard.

DISAFFECTION ONLY LOCAL.

The trial of ringleaders there and at Solon was to take place shortly. The authorities are considering what action should be taken regarding others. It is satisfactory to observe that the disaffection has not been shared by any other Irish regiments in India, although the Jullundur reinforcements emissaries to Ambala besides Solon and Jutogh. It is also a good sign that some of the Jullundur men have expressed regret for what they have done.

The news of this trouble at Jallianwalla was first announced by the Associate Press of India on the 2nd instant and was published in our issue of the next day.—Ed. "B. C."

LORD CHELMSFORD'S RECALL

SIR NARAYAN'S POSITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's position in regard to the demand for Lord Chelmsford's recall? Is he for or against it? When the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association drafted the resolutions that were eventually placed before the meeting, he was one of those who opposed the demand. So when he agreed to preside over the meeting, he owed an explanation of his position and this he did give at the conclusion, of his inaugural speech, which, I must say, was very forceful, and to the point. But the explanation does not clear his position. Lord Chelmsford, he said, is highly spoken of as a conscientious gentleman. That may be. We have got nothing to do with him as a private gentleman. We are concerned with him only in his capacity as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Had he merely been a private gentleman as so many of us are, we would have had no quarrel with him nor would this question of his recall have at all arisen.

Sir Narayan thinks that the Rowlatt legislation was the root cause of the Punjab disturbances. Who brought forward this piece of legislation and rushed it through the Council in indecent haste, in spite of the unanimous opposition of the whole of the non-official Indian element? Who it was that was responsible for not accepting even the very moderate demand of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea for a postponement of the consideration of the measure? Was it not the Government of India headed by Lord Chelmsford? If they did all this, and perhaps something more, should Lord Chelmsford not be held responsible? How can Sir Narayan absolve him from blame for the events in the Punjab of last year? If the Rowlatt Act was the real cause of the trouble and if the Government of India made itself responsible for passing it,—which nobody can deny,—Lord Chelmsford as head of the administration must be held primarily responsible. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how Sir Narayan or anybody holding the views he does can take up any other position than that of giving his support to the populsr demand for his recall. Besides, as Sir Narayan said, a change of Viceroyalty on the eve of the introduction of Reforms might perhaps be beneficial to India in the long run. Why should then all parties in the country not combine in demanding his recall?—Yours, etc.

A LIBERAL.

Poona, July 10.

A WIDOW RAMARRIAGE.

GAYA, July 10.

The widowed daughter of late Khan Bahadur Meer, a premier lady of Gaya, married Shah Mustafa Ahmed, the Accountant-General of Bhopal. Mr. Milad Shariff presided over the religious ceremony which was performed in the house of Gazi Ahwar Husain, the audience consisting of Moslem officials and non-officials of the town. Moulana Sajamad, who performed the *nikha*, delivered a very nice speech on the question of revival of widow remarriage, citing instances from the life of the holy Prophet.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church Kirkee on Sunday morning.

The Ron. Sir Norman Macleod and the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Satelvad arrived at Government House on Saturday morning.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Saturday ebening.

WANTED A JUST PEACE

NO NON-MUSLIM CONTROL OVER JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

The following has been sent for publication by the Honorary Secretary, the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—

A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee was held on the 11th instant at Chotani House, Bombay. Besides local members, representatives of other provinces were also present. Many sent their votes in writing. Accounts were placed before the Committee. Upto the 13th June, the total receipts were: Rupees three lakhs twenty eight thousand three hundred and sixty-one, annas four, and pies seven, and the total payments were: Rupees one lakh fifty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight, annas eleven and pies thre leaving balance of rupees one lakh seventy three thousand seven hundred and sixty two, annas nine, and pieces four only.

DR. KITCHLEW APPOINTED SECRETARY.

It was resolved that a detailed statement of accounts and the audit report of Mr. Bilimoria, Chartered Accountant, Bombay, be published. Mr. Bilimoria was thanked for auditing the accounts free of charge. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew was unanimously elected Honorary Secretary in place of Mr. Koor. Mr. Yakub Hassan of Madras also kindly condescended to accept Hon. Secretaryship, and his name will be formally proposed at the next meeting. Messrs Nizamuddin Kutchi of Ahmedabad, Mirza Zakidali of Belgaum, and Dr. Raijisaheb of Surat were elected as members of Committee The Committee thanked Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister, for having given his house to the Committee office for over a month.

Mr. Shaukat Ali explained what work was done in carrying out the resolution of the Allahabad meeting and also what arrangements were made for the Committee's new office. The President, in his concluding speech, referred to the international brotherhood of Islam, and laid much stress on the introduction of industrial and technical education among the Committee's objects. He also promised his support. The Committee resolved to request the President to circulate his proposal among the members and place them before the next Khilafat Conference. At Mr. Shaukat Ali, motion it was resolved that all Khilafat workers and "muslims" should be requestetd to attend the Special Session of the Congress, and the Muslims League in large numbers. After a vote of thanks to President meeting ended.

Khilafat workers will be glad to hear that Mr. Yakub Hasan will spend greater portion of his time in Bombay, in the Committee office, and it is hoped the election of two more Honorary Secretaries will strengthen our efforts in the cause of Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement

TROUBLES OF HAJEES IN BOMBAY.

Next steamer for pilgrims is postponed to the seventeenth. There is no accommodation available in 'musafirkhanas." Hundreds of pilgrims are exposed to heavy rains and are lying on roadsides. Cholera and Influenza have broken out among pilgrims. I therefore, earnestly request Hajees not to come to Bombay, otherwise they will be put to great trouble

WANTED A JUST PEACE.

The following cablegram has been sent by Mr. Mianmohamed Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, to Mr. Mohamedali, the "Muslim Outlook," and the "Daily Herald," London; "In view of the fact that Constantinople, the capital, is isolated from Turkish territories in Asia, all true patriots banished therefrom, His Majesty Sultan Khalifa virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Allies' ministers set up by Britain as her creatures and instruments, the Allies carrying on war on the Turkish nation through the Greek forces and British navy and a reign of terror established in Smyrna and elsewhere, the Central Khilafat Committee enters indignant and emphatic protest against attempts made by Britain and her Allies, through dishonest tactics, to force the Khilafatul Muslimin into submission at the point of sword, and declares that no Peace Treaty, to which duly elected representatives of Turkish nation at large are not party and which does not maintain effective and unimpaired suzeranty of Khilifa over countries containing the Holy Places, which does not fulfil British Premier's pledge and which is against the laws of Shariat and holy traditions will be acceptable. The Committee further protest against the statement presented by Damad Fridpasha, a mere mouthpiece of the Allies, regarding the proposed terms and considers that his conception of Khilafat is directly opposed to the holy traditions and fundamental doctrines of Islam. Musalmans cannot tolerate any interference with and control over any part of Jazirat-ul-Arab by any non-Muslim and the Committee declares that the Mussalmans of India and their compatriots are finally determined not only to refuse to accept, but to oppose the implied control of the Britain over the Hedjas and of mandatory powers over Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria."

THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR PRINCE'S ESCAPE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 12.

The service at Christ Church, Lucknow, on Sunday, took the nature of a thanksgiving service for the escape of the Prince of Wales in the recent railway accident in Australia. The Rev. Norman Bennet, before commencing his sermon, referred to the almost mirraculous escape from death of His Royal Highness and also to his courageous behaviour in the battlefield of France. He felt sure this thankfulness will be specially felt in India in view of the Prince's proposed visit.

SITUATION IN EAST AFRICA AND FIJI.

PUBLIC MEETING

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Indian Home Rule League, the All-India Home Rule League, the National Home Rule League, the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the Indian Situation in East Africa and Fiji, on TUESDAY, the 13th July, 1920, at 6 p.m. at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Aladina Vishram, Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, will be among the speakers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 13, 1920.

THE NEW WAR.

While the whole world is sighing for peace, which it has not known for the last six years, the "statesmen" of Europe masquerading as "peace-makers'- have succeeded in plunging it again in a new war, the end of which no man can foresee. This time the torch has been re-lighted in Asia Minor and apparently all the three Great Powers, Britain, France and Italy, and one minor Power, Greece, have entered into an alliance against the Turkish Nationalists of Asia Minor led by Mustapha Kemal. An encircling movement from three sides, from the North, through the Dardnelles and the Black Sea, from the West from Smyrna region and from the South through northern Syria, is being planned simultaneously. Those who were led into thinking that Greeks alone would be in entire charge of the operations in Anatolia now see that both the British and the French have been compelled to join hands with them and undertake simultaneous operations. The French have landed 12,000 troops at Alexandretta, with a view, no doubt, to get at the Adana end of the Konia-Baghdad railway and thus threaten the Turkish communications. The French were at one time disposed to come to terms with the Turkish Nationalists and the armistice signed by French troops in Cilicia with Kemal's forces was significant of their unwillingness not only to wound Turkish susceptibilities but also to embark on fresh ventures in pursuit of chimerical dreams of extending European dominion over Asiatic countries not yet controlled by them. But at the Boulogne Conference of last month the French were again lured to paths of militarism by the siren-voices of the Lloyd-Georges, Curzons and Venezeloses of Allied diplomacy and we saw France denounce the armistice with Kemal, though it meant the sacrifice of the whole French battalion which fell into the hands of Kemal's troops. The landing of twelve thousand troops at Alexandretta is only a prelude to the large commitments which France, groaning under the crushing burdens of war, will be called upon to face in the course of this new war.

What madness is it that is luring France and England and their Allies into these fresh sacrifices of blood and treasure which they can ill spare? Greece, the least damaged among the belligerants of the last war, is no doubt in a position to expend some blood and treasure for what she believes to be a profitable war. But both France and Great Britain are badly in need of peace, which would enable them to recoup their exhausted manhood and national resources. And yet, we find them launching into a campaign which might assume proportions of another world war. It is impossible that the Allies, particularly France and Great Britain, have miscalculated the difficulties and dangers in their path. They will have to reconquer —or rather effect the *de facto* conquest of—almost the whole of Asia Minor, about the internal condition and communications of which they have little knowledge. They will have to face a population which will be entirely hostile to them. Even if the troops of Kemal Pasha are routed, the Allies will have to occupy the territory for a considerable time, if they wish the population to be reconciled to them. There are also other important considerations regarding the campaign itself which cannot be left out of account. These are well pointed out by the "Muslim Outlook," which writes:—

> "In the first place, this war will essentially be a land war and naval power will count for very little in the determination of its ultimate issue. It did not in the Gallipoli campaign, where it had the freest and fullest scope, and the leader of the Nationalist forces to-day is the same man who defended Gallipoli. To crush the Nationalists, the British shall have to conduct the war in a vast, inhospitable country not traversed by roads or railways, conditions most favourable for an opponent, vigilant and cautious, who while taking the fullest advantage of any unfavourable disposition of the forces of his enemy would avoid pitched battles with superior numbers and carry on interminable guerilla warfare with forces innured to the worst kind of hardships during the five years of war and capable of living on very little subsistence without any loss of efficiency."

Kemal's forces have been estimated to number—on the whole front, from the Black Sea coast to opposite the Gallipoli peninsula—17,500 regulars and 1,95,000 irregulars, while large quantities of arms and ammunition and ample reinforcements are expected to be available in the interior of Asia Minor. The fact that he has called for general mobilisation in Anatolia shows that he is straining all his resources and that the scale of his operations will be on a far vaster scale than hitherto. But these are not the only considerations that invest the new conflagration with potentialities of immense loss, suffering and travail to the world, both belligerant and neutral. In the face of this war carried on in the very heart of the Turkish Empire, any idea of peace with Turkey must be out of question and the Treaty, even if it is unanimously accepted by the Prisoner of Bosphorus and his Ministers, will not be weightier than the paper on which it is written. It will be a mockery of a peace, for which there will be no parallel in the annals of mankind. Not until peace, whether it be the peace of conquest or of amicable settlement, has been restored to Asia Minor, can there any real peace with Turkey.

But it is not Turkey alone that is likely to be affected by the present blaze in the Near East. The Allies have not as yet patched up a truce with Soviet Russia. Is it likely that Lenin and his comrades will remain with folded hands while the Turkish Nationalists are waging a war of independence? In reply to a letter sent by Kemal, Lenin recently despatched a message to the Nationalist leader expressing good wishes for the latter's success in this present struggle and stating that "Russia, being satisfied that the Nationalists' programme is in full accord with her own principles of Government, is prepared to open diplomatic relations with them." Is there any guarantee that the Soviet Government will not make common cause with the Turkish Nationalists? With North-West Persia affected with Bolshevism and Georgia and Armenia helpless against Bolshevist intrigues, Soviet help for the Turkish Nationalists will not be a remote contingency. Even apart from the Bolsheviks, the Arabs of Syria and Mesopotamia, under British and French occupation, are also likely to cause trouble. Emir Feisul has recently declared that his people will refuse to be under any "mandate" but will, if need be, fight for full independence. Will French—and the British—be able to keep Emir Feisul and his restive Arabs under control when the Allies' hands are full with the new mad adventure? In spite of all reports to the contrary, the conciliation of the Arabs of Northern Mesopotamia appears to be as distant as ever. In view of all these circumstances and portents, it would be hazardous in the extreme for any one to assume that the new conflagration will be confined to Anatolia or even Asia Minor and that it will not spread to the whole of Mid Asia and possibly also to the Far East. In fact the outlook for Asia and the world is of the gloomiest and most alarming character and no human vision can foresee what is in store for the millions who are being plunged once more into the orgies of mutual slaughter to satisfy the greed and blood-lust of a few individuals. Europe, Africa and a portion of Asia had their blood-bath in the last war, which everyone had hoped would be the last of its kind. The peoples of the world have been terribly disillusioned and it must appear as if real Peace will not dawn on earth unless those of them also who escaped from the ordeal are fully drenched with blood in a similar manner. How long will humanity continue treading the gory path which is of its own making? And is it all necessary? When will the better mind of the world revolt against the domination of economic imperialism?

Notes of the Day.

"The Greatest Blot in English History."

Nothing less was expected of Colonel Josiah Wedgwood than that he should trounce the militarists by describing Dyer's foul deed as "the greatest blot on English history." Mr. Clynes in the Punjab debate declared that a monstrous wrong had been done to India and that the Labour Party would vote against the Government "as a protest against the Government's not removing the conditions of repression which provoked disorders and not signalising more effectively the reparation that should be made to the people of India." Labour has once more shewn its affinity of ideals to those which animate us. But two other speeches are worth noting. Mr. Gwynne, who has excelled his reputation as an ardent reactionary, accused Mr. Montagu "of sympathising with the opponents of law and order." Being an Ulsterman, Mr. Gwynne's conception of law and order is the law of the machine-gun and the order which goes with terror after an unbridled reign of frightfulness. It means the naked rule of the sword and it is a pity that an Irishman should be so forgetful of what that rule can mean. The only significant point worth noting in this Irish Prussian's speech is that when he demanded Mr. Montagu's resignation there were "Loud cheers and counter-cheers." The other speech is Mr. Bonar Law's. He is the leader of the House of Commons and he should know what he is talking about being the mouth piece of the Cabinet. The report says that Mr. Bonar Law "expressed sympathy for General Dyer"—but the report is silent as to whether he expressed sympathy in the vein of a man mourning his dead aunt or a dear friend or a useful colleague. If Mr. Bonar Law, representing the Cabinet, deliberately adopted this attitude (which means that he considered it a painful and disagreeable duty which he would rather not have accepted) then we must consider it nothing less than an outrageous insult. Sympathy for "the Butcher of Jallianwalla Bagh!" Mr. Bonar Law is in the habit of doing such things.

The Punjab Debate.

Reuter is responsible for cabling that a number of "distinguished" Indians attended the Punjab debate in the Commons and that the opening stages of the debate were "most thrilling." The distinguished visitors were the Maharajahs of Jhalawar, Kapurthala, Cooch Behar, etc., etc. The only distinguishing feature displayed by these distinguished gentlemen is their distinguished silence over the most important event in the history of India during the last two hundred years. Have they, who are Indians, uttered a single word in condemnation of the barbarous cruelties practised upon their countrymen? There was the opportunity for them to show their spirit of independence, their humanity, their candour and their fellow-feeling. Instead, they shewed their lack of courage as Indians. But a bourgeois correspondent deluded by the glitter of a Maharajah's turban may be pardoned for his ignorance but it is difficult to forgive him for taking a gladiatorial delight in the debate when he naively says that the opening stages were most thrilling! Will these persons, possessed of an incurable habit of uncalled-for levity, ever understand that the Punjab tragedy is a real tragedy with a whole nation as mourners and not a scene out of *an opera bouffe* played at a wayside inn for the delectation of unredeemed buffoons?

Poland, Persia, Russia and England.

Poland is beaten. Kieff and Rovno have been captured. Minsk will probably be abandoned. And the whole northern front held by the Poles has been shattered by the Bolsheviki. Budenny's cavalry and Brusiloff's leadership have broken them and forced them to retreat precipitately over a wide front. Nothing can save Poland now, not even the new tanks more powerful than any used against Germany which Mr. Churchill supplied to the Poles. In the meantime, the Bolsheviki are occupying more and more territory in Northern Persia. The French Ambassador let the cat out of the bag at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in London presided over by Lord Curzon when he said that although the Bolsheviki had violated Persian neutrality he could not understand what the British troops were doing in Enzeli. It appears now that a British mission was on its way to Enzeli via Batoum to reorganise Denikin's Caspian fleet and that the Bolsheviki merely forestalled it by capturing the fleet. They were not going to let themselves in for another offensive by Denikin (who is now reported to have offered the Soviet to fight against Poland) at the instance of Britain. And while this scheming goes on in the War Office, the Admiralty and the Foreign Office, Moscow reports the acceptance of the conditions laid down by Britain with regard to trade with Russia. When will the war-mongers realise that it is better that the world should have peace at any price—even the price of the militarists losing their lucrative job?

The Fate of Germany.

Germany like most European countries is at the cross-roads. The recent elections have not mended matters for her. If anything, her position is considerably worse. The party in power inside the Reichstag is not the party that wields power in the country. The German Democrat Party and the German People's Party represent the reactionaries, Junkers and industrial magnates. The Independent Socialists who have gained enormously in strength and the Majority Socialists, who were in power before the elections, represent the Progressives but have neither part nor lot in the Government. The two Socialist parties with the Communists hold 192 seats out of 460 in the Reichstag and the Coalition holds 194. With this even balance, in spite of the conditional neutrality of the Majority Socialists, the position of the Government is indeed precarious. It is, therefore, obvious that the two roads not enclosed for her by the barbed wire of the Allies are the roads leading to open Communism on the one side and a Monarchical reaction on the other.

Germany at Spa.

The Allies at Spa no doubt realise this and Mr. Lloyd George's insistence on the disarmament of Germany had a special significance for the Communists since he "emphasised the fact that many men under arms in Germany were revolutionaries which did not make the matter less serious." He added that the Allies did not wish to interfere in Germany's internal affairs, as if a single clause of the Treaty could be fulfilled without leaving obvious traces of such interference. France demands the disarmament of Germany because of the danger of external aggression from the reactionaries and Britain demands it because of the dangers of Communists rising. In the meantime the hagglings of finance ministers have been going on concerning the delivery of coal; the payment of indemnity and the fulfilment of the numerous terms imposed upon Germany, including the trial of the 892 war-criminals. Germany's answer is that she will try to do her best. But the plain fact of the situation is that Germany is not capable of doing her best. Her population is living on half the food necessary for a decent existence. Her coal supply has been practically cornered by France; her mercantile fleet does not exist any more; her colonies have been shared out as spoils of war and her commercial productivity as well as her trade has reached a level dangerous to her existence. It is time Allied statesmen realised in their dealings with Germany that she is in a position not only to achieve her own ruin but literally the ruin of all Europe.

The Cauldron of European Unrest.

How can Germany achieve the ruin of Europe? "The Nation" in a valuable leading article on Lenin's letter to the workers of Britain has put the whole position of affairs in Europe in a nutshell. Lenin contends that the present system of producing goods, known as Capitalism, has practically failed to satisfy the needs of the world and that Capitalism is doomed because Capitalism means a world-shortage. The attempts made by the Allies to stifle German trade by continuing the blockade of Germany for nine months after the Armistice; the blockade of Russia; the attack on her to defend the capitalist system; the driving of German traders out of China; the dismemberment of Turkey for her oil and corn—all these mean that the war-aims of the Allies were "coal-fields; oil-fields; iron-fields; phosphates; trade-routes; colonies; indemnities, handicaps for the trade of the vanquished." Now Imperialism must necessarily mean militarism, war and unrest, and "The Nation" adds that the result of this policy will be that "the towns may dwindle; millions be weeded out; industry and science be neglected; and Europe survive as a crude and reactionary agrarian continent of Junkers and clerical peasants cured at once of ambition, of learning and of civilisation." And to-day the news is cabled that Von Simons at Spa indicated that "German finances were critical and that Allied assistance was necessary." Where are the indemnities partitioned so carefully among the Allies that not a mark should go astray? They are as illusory as peace in Europe which is a witches' cauldron boiling with unrest.

Is Might Right?

With characteristic levity Mr. Lloyd George recently sought to give a new and perverted definition of the principle underlying the system of mandates. In the course of the debate on Mesopotamia in the House of Commons on June 23 Mr. Asquith had pointed out that Britain had no legal footing whatever in that country and that the only authority that could give Britain a legal footing there was the League of Nations. The maintenance of a large military force, the building of military railways, the appropriation of lands, the development of civil administration and so on, therefore, in Mr. Asquith's opinion, was forestalling and acting in advance of any legal or moral authority that Britain or any other country possessed in Mesopotamia. Mr. Lloyd George, unable to face these facts, which constituted a distinct violation of the principles of the League, had the temerity to turn round and repudiate the view that the League had anything to do with the disposal of the mandates. According to Mr. Lloyd George, it is not the League, but the Powers themselves who have given the mandates to one another —as a sort of recompense for all their troubles in "emancipating" these territories from German or Turkish yokes! No doubt, said the Premier, the manner in which the mandate is to be carried out would be discussed at the League of Nations, but the authority for the mandate was derived from the Powers themselves! Could unblushing cynicism go further? What does this explanation amount to except the enunciation of the principle that "Might is right"? Could the repudiation of the basic principles of the League be more emphatic and clearer than this?

A Convenient Memory.

If it is true, as Mr. Lloyd George suggests, that the authority of the mandatory Power is not derived from the League of Nations, what is the meaning of the assurances given from time to time by Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues that the mandates for ex-enemy territories would be submitted to the League of Nations for approval? Or will the Ministers pretend that they meant that only the particular methods of administering the mandate would be submitted to the League? What if, in the true interests of peace and the welfare of the subjects of the territory concerned, the League of Nations disapproves of the mandate for that territory being administered by a particular Power? Suppose, for instance, the League finds—as any real League must find—that the vast majority of the people of Syria are bitterly opposed to the French as their mandatory Power and that there is no likelihood of the French exercising any control over Syria, except by ruthless bloodshed and military occupation. Would Mr. Lloyd George, in this case, deny the right of the League of Nations to remove the mandate from the French and assign it to any other suitable Power and would he abet the French in maintaining that the disposal of the mandates was not a matter for the League to decide, but the sole privilege of the Powers themselves? Mr. Lloyd George has evidently overlooked the fact that Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations definitely speaks of the tutelage of "peoples not yet able to stand by themselves" as forming "a sacred trust of civilisation" and that it should be entrusted to advanced nations and "should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League." To deny the authority of the League at one end and to uphold it at another is not an honest way of interpreting the true import of the mission of the League. Mr. Lloyd George would do well to re-read the Articles of the Covenant, which he appears to have forgotten or overlooked in his preoccupations with the work of adding to "the lustre and glory of this Great Empire." For the rest, of course, all this talk about "mandates" is irrelevant and futile when the people concerned are determined to have no mandatory.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV.*

(Concluding Article.)

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle")

In my earlier articles, I have tried to make it clear that the greed and mendacity of the greater European Powers, who have been coveting Muslim lands, goes much further back than the present Turkish Treaty. I have also shown, that the Treaty itself is on a line with those treaties with Germany and Austria, which were formulated at Marseilles. I believe firmly that, in every country of Europe, a reaction has already set in, and the better mind of the West is awakening out of its drugged torpor.

Practical Considerations.

Practical considerations, also, concerning the immense cost of military occupation, have begun to weigh in the scale. Italy has already cried off, fearing a heavy military burden. France is anxiously regarding the series of disasters, which have already overtaken French troops in Northern Syria. Great Britain, (outside the Curzon-Churchill group) is wavering. The inspired articles, which are being regularly published in the London "Times", with regard to the expense of Mesopotamia, are preparing the way for a line of retreat. If Mosul had no oil wells in its vicinity, and if Baku and Batum were not also a temptation in the still further distance, British and Indian troops would have retired south of Baghdad long ago.

The Moral Conscience of the World.

What is needed most of all, at the present moment, is to strengthen in every possible way the moral and intellectual appeal to the better minds of the civilised world against the sordid policy of "Empire", which still degrades many of the leading nations of Europe. This instinct of "Empire" is so deep-seated, that it is hard indeed to uproot. Like the old "slave traffic" which took so long to abolish, it needs a new mentality to get rid of its obsession. Yet, in spite of a perfect orgy of selfish greed, which has flooded Europe at the end of the Great War, here are now certain hopeful signs that the ebb has set strongly in, and that the reaction has already begun. The intellect and conscience of civilised man is in revolt.

The word "Empire" can never again be used as a correlative of patriotic endeavour. Men are beginning to be ashamed even to employ the word as a description of their own country's achievements.

A Criticism.

I have now, in this concluding article, to attempt the difficult task of criticising those to whom, from chivalrous and sentimental reasons, my sympathies go out strongly. For they are, I know full well, the defenders of the weak,—the weak whom I also would wish to defend. At the same time, even in defence of the weak, it is necessary to take only such steps and make only such demands, as are absolutely and rigorously just. Otherwise, the very defence itself may only lead to fresh heart-burning and confusion.

When I turn from the peace terms, offered by the Allies, to those now put forward by the Indian Khilafat Delegation in Europe, I find, to my deep regret, in the terms put forward by the Delegation itself, the marks of a latent imperialism, and other things which will be likely to obstruct a true and lasting peace. It is of these I would speak-out, while there is still time to prevent disaster.

I wish to explain, that I was away in Africa at the time when the Indian Khilafat Delegation was appointed, and I do not know what was its exact commission. I have also seen, for many months, almost completely out of touch with the Khilafat question. It was rarely discussed in Africa, and there was very little knowledge on the subject. Matters of trading and business, and the holding of licenses and property, occupied the field of vision. While thus I am at

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on June 25, July 5 and 7.

REFORM RULES.

NO MATERIAL CHANGES.

6 MORE SEATS FOR PUNJAB COUNCIL.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 12.

The Joint Committee have made the first report on the Government of India Act Draft Rules relating to the composition and elections to the new Legislative Councils and the regulation of their procedure. The Committee expresses appreciation of the great care, ability and remarkable expedition with which the Indian Government and Local Governments achieved their heavy task. The Committee have made only a few alterations in the Rules which they opine accurately and liderally interpret the recommendations of their Report and the intentions of Parliament in framing the Act. The Committee have not taken further oral evidence in connection with the Rules but have considered many communications from individuals and associations. They are satisfied that the Indian Government and Local Governments considered all relevant claims, interests and arguments.

The Committee recommend that the draft rules as amended by themselves with the addition of a number of amendments, chiefly technical, by the Indian Government should receive the assent of Parliament as early as possible in order that arrangements for holding elections for new Councils may be set in train in due time.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

With regard to the reservation of seats for the non-Brahmins in Madras and the Mahrattas in Bombay, the Committee uphold the awards of arbitrators except that they have accepted the view of the Bombay Government that the Mahrattas in the Bombay City, South, are not sufficiently numerous to justify an allocation to them of one of the two seats assigned to that constituency. The Committee have, therefore, decided to omit this seat from the list of eight seats proposed for reservation in the Bombay Presidency, thereby reducing the number of reserved seats to seven. The Committee endorse the Indian Government's method of working the reservation of seats.

WAGE-EARNERS' REPRESENTATION.

With regard to representation of wage-earners the Committee have decided that it would be impolitic to persist in the experiment which those best qualified to judge regard with considerable misgivings and have therefore added to the list of seats to be filled by nomination on the Bengal Legislative Council two seats which it was proposed to assign to the Labour constituency and have provided that persons to be nominated to fill these seats shall be chosen as representing Labour interests.

With regard to restrictions on candidature the Committee recomend that any one registered as elector in any constituency in his province should, subject in certain cases to the fulfilment of residential and communal tests, be eligible for election by any general constituency. The Committee have redrafted Rule VI for each Council accordingly and in doing so have given effect to the desire of the Government of Bihar and Orissa that the communal test should apply to that province.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION.

With regard to European representation in the Bengal Council, the Committee are of opinion that the allotment of eighteen seats for that purpose should be ample and have accordingly reduced the seats proposed for Anglo-Indians to two, those for the European constituency consisting of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions to three and those for the Calcutta Trades Association to one and have adopted the suggestion of the Indian Government that one seat should be added to each of the three following constituencies:—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Hooghly and Howrah and Rangphr non-Mohammedan constituencies.

The Committee have provided six additional seats for the Punjab Legislative Council, two for Sikhs, one for Hindus and three for Mohammedans. There will now be two separate constituencies for each of the cities of Lahore and Amritsar, each returning two members and the Sikhs inhabiting the urban areas, will return a member separate from those inhabiting the rural areas.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

With regard to the Indian Legislature the Committee have redrafted Rule VI, so as to require only that the candidate shall be resident in his province.

The Committee have provided that the resolution of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature in favour of enfranchising women as voters for that Chamber shall have effect in the province only, if the province itself has already taken this step for its own Council.

The Committee recommend the addition of an elective seat to the Legislative Assembly to be filled by the constituency consisting of qualified inhabitants of Delhi.

With regard to the rules for conduct of legislative business in the Provincial Councils and Indian Legislature the Committee in accordance with the views of the Indian Government have altered Rule XXII in order to empower the Governor to disallow motion for adjournment, if he is of opinion that the proposed discussion would be detrimental to public interest.

CEYLON REFORM PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Lord Milner's Ceylon reform proposals will be presented to the House of Commons before the end of the session.

LEVY ON BRITISH COTTON.

ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 100,000 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 12.

At a meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee at Manchester a letter was read from the President of the Board of Trade acknowledging the Committee's labours and the Government's satisfaction at the willingness of the British cotton industry to agree to an annual levy of the trade itself of sixpence a bale on all cotton used in the United Kingdom. The levy is estimated to produce a hundred thousand sterling annually. If the industry undertakes this, the Government will recommend to Parliament to vote fifty thousand sterling annually for five years to enable the Cotton Growing Committee to carry out its projects.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

RISE IN PRICE DUE TO SCANTINESS OF SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market is steady owing to the paucity of business. Buying is confined mostly to bear covering, whilst continental sales have been less in evidence. The Eastern demand is absent except at lower limits. The rise in price has been due to scantiness of supplies.

GAS-WORKERS' STRIKE.

SERIOUS SITUATION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

A serious situation has arisen in Midlands owing to the gasworkers' strike in Manchester, Salford, Bury, Stoke, Huddersfield, and elsewhere, on account of the dissatisfaction with the increase in wages. Scores of workshops in Manchester and Salford are closed and a large number of people have been thrown out of employment. Hospitals are suffering badly and only urgent operations are being performed.

The strikers at Wigan have returned to work in response to an urgent appeal by the Mayor. The strike has been declared against the advice of leaders.

A STRIKE AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

The threatened strike of the employees of the London Water Board has been averted, the Board agreeing to submit to arbitration the claim for a minimum wage of four pounds a week.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 12.

Rain has interfered with play. The matches between Gloucester and Essex at Bristol and Hampshire and Surrey at Southampton were drawn. The match between Worcester and Sussex at Worcester was abandoned. Leicester beat Derby at Leicester by six wickets.

POLISH SITUATION.

RETREAT ON WHOLE FRONT.

ABANDONMENT OF MINSK EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 12.

Telegrams show that the Poles continue retreating on the whole front. The depth of retreat at the centre is sixty miles. It will probably involve the abandonment of Minsk.

All leave in Government offices in Warsaw has been stopped. Volunteers continue to enrol *en masse*. The Warsaw correspondent of "The Times" records the narrow escape of the British attache General Carton de Wiart at Rovno. A shell struck his car and the general had to run for some hundred yards and clambered on board the last train leaving the town. The peasantry are fleeing before the advancing Bolshevists who are dealing with the captured in a ruthless manner.

POLAND WANTS HELP FROM LATVIA.

LATTS BEGIN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Kovno says that Poland has requested Latvia to occupy the positions which the Poles have been obliged to evacuate in the region of Dvinsk and also to take possession of the war material abandoned by the Poles. It is reported that the Letts have already responded by crossing the Dvina and carrying out operations in the direction of Skudzelyns.

WRANGEL'S TROOPS OCCUPY BERDIANSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 12.

Constantinople.—General Wrangel's troops have occupied Berdiansk on the sea of Azov.

ATTACK ON ISMID.

REPORTED TO BE AGAINST WISHES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

The War Office states that the Turkish Nationalists have not resumed operations against Ismid. It seems that the original attack was carried out on the initiative of the local commander Ali Fuad Pasha against the wishes of the Nationalist Central Committee which has now offered to return an Indian taken prisoner in that engagement.

PLUNDERING BANDS ON BOSPHORUS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 12.

Constantinople.—Reports of the growing impudence of the bands of robbers infesting the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus are being received. It is estimated that there are at least a thousand robbers. The bands are plundering and burning villages. They have had several scraps with our patrols but the country is most difficult and there is little hope of improvement unless cavalry is available to sweep the whole region.

BOLSHEVIKS CROSS BERESINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Berlin.—A telegram from Tilsit says that the Bolsheviks after severe fighting broke through the Polish northern front and crossed Beresina at three points. Panic has broken out in Vilna.

The Bolshevik successes are causing anxiety in Lithuania, whence troops have gone to the eastern frontier.

LOCAL RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

In connection with fresh Bolshevist landing on the Persian coast Reuter's Paris correspondent wires that a Teheran telegram says that the Bolshevists appear to be encountering local resistance. The inhabitants of Ardeli drove out 1,500 Reds who had four hundred casualties.

Difficulties are reported between Koltchik Khan described as the head of the so-called Soviet Persia and the Soviet delegate.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Paris.—The Ottoman Peace Delegation has departed for Constantinople.

GERMAN FINANCES CRITICAL.

ALLIED ASSISTANCE NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Spa.—A communique says:—M. Millerand referred to the inaccuracy and unseemliness of Von Hugo Stinns's observations and afterwards exclusively addressed the German delegation pointing out Germany's failure to carry out her obligations and reasonable Allied demands remarking that Von Simons himself recognised the mistakes committed by the approval of contracts to supply coal to neutrals and by the spontaneous reduction of deliveries without the consent of the Reparations Commission. He invited the German experts to confer with the Allies on the subject.

Von Simons explained the German reparations plan which would be presented to the Allies on Sunday evening in order to enable it to be discussed on Monday. He indicated that German finances were critical and Allied assistance necessary and also referred to the importance of fixing a lump sum.

GERMAN PRESS WRATHFUL

ALLIED DEMANDS CANNOT BE FULFILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 12.

Berlin.—The German press is very wrathful owing to the attitude of the Entente especially on disarmament. Some papers declare that the demands cannot be fulfilled. It is obvious that the hope of dissension among the Allies has been bitterly disappointed.

DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

BERLIN CABINET'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Spa.—On signing the disarmament protocol the Germans declared that no clause in the Treaty of Versailles obliged them to acquiesce in fresh territorial occupations except in the event of failure to carry out the reparations clauses.

Although the Germans have accepted the Allies' disarmament terms the Berlin Cabinet has decided to inform the Allies that it has no authority under the German constitution without the approval of the Reichstag to accept the stipulation concerning the possible occupation of Ruhr and other territories, if in the judgment of the Allies disarmament is not carried out according to the agreement.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

PRINCIPLES OF COMPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 12.

The Hague.—The International Committee of the Jurists of the League of Nations in a communiqué reports that it has fixed the fundamental principles of the composition of the Court, after which the Advisory Committee discussed the status of judges and tentatively came to the conclusion that as the Court must be kept free from political influences, judges should not be removed except for the inability to discharge their duties for which the unanimous vote of the Court should be requisite. The Court should elect its president and vice-president who should be appointed for three years and be eligible for re-election.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the Soviet Government has now signified its willingness to enter into negotiations forthwith for the resumption of trade relations on the basis of the points laid down in the British Government's recent pourparlers with M. Krassin.

BOLSHEVIKS IN PERSIA.

FURTHER LANDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

Reuter learns that small parties of Bolsheviks have effected further landings at various points on the Persian coast, being conveyed in four steamers from Enzeli.

FRENCH BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed the Budget by 522 votes to 66.

GREATEST BLOT IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED.

MR. GWYNNES' ATTACK ON MR. MONTAGU.

The following is an amplification of the Commons' Amritsar debate:—

LONDON, July [illegible] 6-30 p.m. July 11.

Great Blot on English History.

Col. Wedgwood declared that the honour of England ought to [illegible] the question of the safety of [illegible] General Dyer had given to English history the greatest blot since Joan of Arc. He denounced Sir M. O'Dwyer and the whole administration of the Punjab.

Mr. Gwynne declared that General Dyer had not had justice and accused Mr. Montagu of misleading the House, of sympathising with the opponents of law and order in India and of being prejudiced against those trying to maintain order. He charged Mr. Montagu with deliberately misleading the House in denying that he knew anything of the details of shooting at Amritsar.

Mr. Montagu intervening emphasised that he never asked for a report from the Indian Government, owing to the decision to appoint a Commission. He received a report on December 18th, which was immediately published. There was no further information given.

Attack on Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Gwynne declared that the Government of India at first supported General Dyer, then Mr. Montagu pressed by his agitator friends suddenly turned round.

Mr. Montagu intervening hotly denied that he had put pressure on the Government of India.

Mr. Gwynne concluded a vehement attack on Mr. Montagu by demanding his resignation. (Loud cheers and counter-cheers.)

Mr. Clynes declared that General Dyer's conduct was unjustifiable. A great wrong had been done to the people of India. He said Labour members intended to vote against the Government as a protest against the Government's not removing the conditions of repression which provoked disorders and not signalising more effectively the reparation that should be made to the people of India.

Dyer's Action Entirely Wrong.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the whole Cabinet was responsible for the despatch with regard to General Dyer. He expressed sympathy for General Dyer, but General Dyer's action was entirely wrong and Government was bound to declare it wrong.

AMRITSAR DEBATE.

"OPENING STAGES MOST THRILLING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 12.

There was a large attendance in the House of Commons for the Amritsar debate. General Dyer, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Francis Younghusband were present and also a number of distinguished Indians including the Maharajahs of Jhalawar, Kapurthala, Cooch Behar, Alwar and Mysore, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and Gaekwar of Baroda. The opening stages of the debate were most thrilling the present Parliament has witnessed. Mr. Montagu spoke with passionate vehemence and was repeatedly interrupted by the supporters of the Government. Mr. Churchill's statement had a marked effect and Mr. Asquith's speech a calming influence.

REDUCTION OF ESTIMATES.

ANALYSIS OF DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 12.

The analysis of the division on Sir Edward Carson's motion in the Amritsar debate for the reduction of estimates shows that the majority included 173 Coalition members, 20 Independent Liberals and 34 Labour members. The minority included 121 Unionists and four Coalition Liberals.

KHILAFAT.

ALL-INDIA CONCERN ON HUMANTARIAN GROUNDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

At a crowded public Khilafat meeting held yesterday evening, Hafiz Abdul Ghani presiding, Lala Lajpat Rai emphasised that the Khilafat was an All-India concern not only on the plea of sympathy for the Mahomedan brethren, but also on humanitarian grounds. If any nation encroched upon the freedom of another nation the world as a whole should disapprove of it.

Three resolutions purporting that Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hussain might be declared as Shaikh-ul-Islam, that the Central Khilafat Committee might requested to take it up and adopt it at the earliest moment and that half of the local Khilafat fund might be spent for the maintenance of emigrants to Afganistan were proposed for adoption.

Mr. Gulam Mahomed rang a note of warning that the first two resolutions involved the most momentous issues. He pointed out that a Sheikh-ul-Islam could weild authority even over the Sultan. In such a delicate matter therefore, Simla should not give a lead to the country and should await the verdict of the Central Khilafat Committee. Both the resolutions were dropped for the present. The third resolution was postponed for the next meeting to be held next Sunday. The meeting dispersed with a prayer for long life and prosperity of Amir Amanulla.

DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

In the singles of the Davis Cup at Eastbourne, Johnston (America) beat Gobert (France) 6/3; 8/6; 6/3; and Tilden (America) beat Laurentz (France) 4/6; 6/2; 6/1; 6/3.

ECHO SHIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Bisley.—Following is the result of competition for the Echo Shield:—Scotland 1532; England 1527; Ireland 1479.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 12.

Rome.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 265 votes to 143.

MARTIAL LAW VICTIMS.

RATTANCHAND'S PARTING MESSAGE

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 8.

Mr. Rattanchand of Amritsar who along with Chandhri Bugga was recently transported to the Andamans as a life prisoner, on the eve of his departure addressed the following parting message in Urdu to his countrymen:—

"For the love, devotion and sacrifice which you, my elders, my brothers, my mothers, and sisters have evinced to save this humble mortal frame of mine and to rescue my wife and children from misery, for the efforts and endeavours which you, the people of India have made to save us two by impressing our innocence on Government, for the courage with which that living hero Pandit Nehruji, that duty personified Pandit Malviyaji, that picture of self-denial Swami Shradhanandji, that peerless scholar Lokmanya Bhagwan Tilak, that fountain of truth Mahatma Gandhiji and others of my leaders have created an awakening from one end of the country to the other in the cause of myself and other victims of the injustice of the Martial Law, it is not within my power, had I crores of tongues in my mouth, to express my thanks to you, my countrymen and my elders. I possess but one life which I desire to consecrate for my country; had I millions of lives after the encouragement afforded me by my countrymen, it would not have been at all difficult to dedicate them all.

"Beloved leaders, brothers and sisters, I pray to that Almighty Father, Who knows the happenings of every moment, that He may grant us courage and strength of purpose so that realising the spirit of dharma, giving up attachment with this insignificant and perishable world we may strive for our good, and enabling our land to get rid of afflictions of all kinds make it the fountain-spring of liberty.

"In conclusion, after once more thanking all friends, I entreat you all that if you desire to ascend the high ground of progress, you should never forget the innocents whose blood flowed in the sacred site of the Jallianwala Bagh while they partook of the martyr's cup. You should apply yourselves with body, mind and money to secure the salvation of these victims, which can only be done by erecting their memorials. I have implicit confidence that you my young fellow-countrymen, will forsake the sleep of neglect of duty and inaction and in serving your Motherland give evidence of perfect love with all countrymen of yours. Then seeing your true love and devotion the Almighty will vouchsafe you strength of various kinds and shower upon you blessings of every description."

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

STRIKE OF LOW GRADE EMPLOYEES.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

The story of the amicable settlement of the strike of the low paid staff of the employees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust is interesting in many ways. The sweepers, scavengers, the Bigarees and the Mucadums, who were feeling oppressed by the consciousness of a number of grievances in respect of wages, system of payment, provision of rooms, ground rent charged for rooms, sanitary arrangements, etc., etc., as usual struck work on the afternoon of 24th June without giving proper notice to the authorities, without formulating their demands, and without representing them properly to their superiors, on the morning of the 26th June, the Land Manager of the Trust and his Inspector tried to ascertain the wants of these men, but to no avail. The same morning they approached Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., Senior Member of the Servants of India Society, with a request to interest himself in this strike, to formulate their demands and to represent them to the Trust authorities. The men too approached Mr. Devadhar and sought his help and intervention. Both the parties having assured Mr. Devadhar of their fullest confidence in his mediation, the latter asked the men at their meeting held in the Servants of India Society's Home, on the evening of the 26th June to elect 20 delegate representing different groups of workers, including two women. This being done that very evening he spent considerable time in consultation with these delegates in studying their real grievances. He had, however, made it condition of his intervention that he would interest himself in this affair if the men *resumed work immediately* the next morning i.e., the 27th of June, and provided they gave him *twelve days* for carrying on negotiations. The men agreed and they all resumed work on the morning of Sunday, the 27th June, and promised to do it without creating any trouble. When reports reached Mr. cDevdhar that these conditions were faithfully carried out, he represented their grievances to the Chairman of the Board of the Improvement Trust through the Land Manager on the 27th June.

MEN'S DEMAND.

They were as follows:—Mr. Devadhar says in his letter:—

"I now state the demands of these men which are common to all the Moccadums as well as the *Bigarees*—and a few special ones that relate to the Moccadums.

(1) Wages:—They demand the same pay or wages as the Municipal servants receive for the same kind of work.

(2) Revision of Wages:—In this connection they further demand that if there be any additional revision of the scale of wages or pay by the Bombay Municipality, similar revision should be guaranteed by the Improvement Trust.

(3) Date of Payment:—They demand the payment of salary or wages of a month before the 12th of the following month, i.e., either on the 10th, 11th or 12th of that month.

(4) Rooms Rent:—They will all agree to the rent of the rooms being uniformally brought down to Re. 2 (two) only per room per month.

(5) Sanitary arrangements:—They all want that satisfactory sanitary arrangements should be made as regards water pipes, etc., in very convenient places.

(6) More Rooms:—Those who are not at present provided with room swant to be provided with them as early as possible.

(7) Small land tax and help to construct rooms:—If the above condition could not be complied with at an early date, they desire that land should be provided at annas four per room and partial monetary help should be given towards the construction of these rooms for them. They throughly feel that it is the duty of the Improvement Trust to properly house their employees.

(8) Monthly system of Wages:—They all want wages to be paid as are done by the Bombay Municipality on monthly system an each employee, man or woman, must be told that his or her pay is per month.

(9) One Kumble every year:—Every one of them wants Kambal every year as was done two years ago, and not as now, every two years.

(10) Quarters, n work centres: It is their earnest desire that as far as possible, rooms or quarters should be provided to them in their respective work centres.

(11) No dismissal:—They stipulate that no man or woman engaged in the present strike should be dismised on that account

(12) Moccadums' special demands:—The Moccadums of the Trust demand that they too should be treated by the Trust as regards their pay, rank, clothing, waterproof, etc., etc., in the same way as the Municipal servants are treated and paid by the Municipality. They want monthly system of wages and not the daily system as at present. They want to be treated according to their rank.

I have thus tried to put their grievances and demands in a layman's language believing all the while that the Trust will interpret them in the proper spirit. If there be any need for further explanation I shall be prepared to give it in the interest of the people. My earnest desire which seemed to be equally shared by these men is that as he equally shared by these men is that as far as possible an amicable settlement of the dispute should be speedily arrived at. It was on the understaning that I would try my best to secure for these men the full wages of the days of strike specially in consideration of the fact that they themselves will have to do their work which was left undone during nearly three days, that they agreed to return to work immediately and continue to do it till the 10th of July, 1920."

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

These demands were discussed with the Chairman of the Board and the Land Manager of the Trust on the 5th of July. These officers, it is reported, showed a considerable degree of readiness to meet the wishes of the men very sympathetically and a very satisfactory settlement was arrived at. On the morning of the 8th of July, they accompanied by Mr. Devadhar, went round some of the estates of the Trust where these men worked and lived with a view to studying the justice of their claims, for better provision of sanitary arrangements and supply of more rooms. The Chairman gave orders on the spot when he was satisfied that men needed better provision and promised to do the same with regard to the needs of other localities. This brought the strike to its final stage of settlement. The reply which the Secretary of the Improvement Trust addressed to Mr. Devadhar shows that most of the men's demands have been wholly or partially granted, and in the mater of wages for the days of strike, the Chairman as a matter of concessions granted half the wages, because these men resumed work immediately. The Secretary thanks Mr. Devadhar for his kind interest in this matter. The following is the settlement regarding each point which formed asubject matter of the demands:—

(1) The same pay will be given as similar Municipal servants receive, with the proviso that no reduction will be made in the present rate of pay of the Trust's servants.

(2) As regards any contemplated revision of pay by the Municipality—the Chairman will be pleased to consider the case of our own servants as soon as the Municipality's revised rates have been sanctioned by the Corporation

(3) Orders have been given to see that wages are paid not later than the 12th in each month.

(4) The rent of the semi-permanent sheds will be reduced to Rs. 2/4/ a

(5) Inquiries will be at once instituted to find out the exec arrangements desired and every reasonable requirement will be made.

(6) More rooms are under consideration and 8 new ones will be taken in hand at once in accordance with the request made in the last application. The Chairman is personally inspecting the chawl areas in a few days and will see what further sites are, r may shortly become, available.

(7) The ground rent will be reduced to 8 as. per mensem.

(8) Monthly system of wages will be introduced, but it must be distinctly understood that no payment will be made for any days on which a servant may be absent.

(9) One kumbli a piece has been given them this year. The question of giving Kumblis is only considered annually and will be considered before next monsoon.

(10) The request is noted (vide 6 and 7).

(11) There will be no dismissals.

(12) No objection.

(13) As regards of wages for the days they were on strike, the principle cannot at all be admitted, more especially as no representation was made in the first instance. As however, they returned readily to work on 27th, the Chairman is prepared to give them purely as a concesion half pay for the period in question.

MEETING AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S HOME.

The last day fixed for the settlement was the 10th of July. Mr. Devadhar, therefore, thought it advisable to declare the result of his negotiations earlier, i.e., on the 8th July. He called a meeting of the men in the Servants of India Society's Home on the evening of the 8th and explained to employees of the Improvement Trust who receive them very cheerfully and thankfully. The meeting passed resolutions thanking the Chairman of the Board and the Land Manager for the sympathetic manner in which they considered their grievances and expressed a hope that they would do so in future if occasion arises. They also thanked Mr. Devdhar for all the trauble he took in bringing about their strike to a satisfactory close in an amicable way. The men returned home contented.

MR. BHURGRI'S VACANCY IN COUNCIL.

THREE MAHOMEDAN CANDIDATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), July 10.

Votes were recorded to-day for the three Mahomedan candidates for the Bombay Council vacancy caused by Mr. Bhurgri's resignation. It is to be regretted that the Sind Khilafat Committee has made no serious effort to persuade these candidates to withdraw from elections. The result of the election will be announced on the 16th instant. The Sind Khilafat Committee has fixed a special day for organizing meetings all over Sind to protest against the recent repressive policy adopted by Sind officials against Khilafat workers.

A public meeting at Sukkur has asked for the application of a Rent Act to Sukkur.

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), July 10.

Maula Mahmud-ul-Hassan, Sheikh-ul-Hind and Maulana Abdul Bari have consented to attend the Sind Khilafat Conference at Shadipali on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th July.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 97 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—1/128th Baluchis, Lt H A Somerville.

Died of disease:—I.M.D., Assistant Surgeon Capt G P O'Brien (Railway Accident), 58th Rifles, Lt L Monolan, 188th Infantry Lt H Harvey, I.A. (T.C.) Followers, Central Depot Lucknow, Lts R J Hogan and G H Howard; I.A.R.O.S. and T. Corps, Captain P G Stowell, I.A.R.O.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

SITUATION IN SOUTH "MORE HOPEFUL."

NO CUMPULSION FOR REPATRIATION

MR. ANDREWS OPTIMISTIC.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews has arrived in Bombay, and undergone a slight operation which will prevent him from speaking at the public meeting at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday. His speech on East Africa will, however, be read by Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Andrews regards the news, concerning the separation of British East Africa into the Kenia Colony and the Kenia Protectorate, as a serious importance, because the Europeans are certain to make the claim that the Kenia colony shall be reserved for Europeans, as it is an upland area with a temperate climate.

"MORE HOPEFUL" SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

Mr. Andrews regards the news from South Africa that Indian rights to hold fixed property have been upheld in the Appellate Court against the decision of the lower Court, as making the situation in the Transvaal more hopeful. There appears now to be a resonable hope of a settlement not altogether unsatisfactory to Indian interests.

REPATRIATION.

With regard to voluntary repatriation of indian ex-indentured labourers from Natal, the interim report has recommended nothing drastic. It is probable that the arrangements, under Section 6 of the Indian Relief Act, which have been in operation for over six years, will be carried out more satisfactorily and with less hinderance to Indians themselves. If any further proposals are made they must be carefully scrutinised in order to avoid any element of compulsion.

RE-INDENTURE.

Up to the present no compulsion whatever has been felt by the Indian community owing to Section 6 of the Indian Relief Act. The Union Government has acted fairly throughout. The main difficulty has been that Indian labourers, who wished to return to India, have been enticed when on their way down to the coast to go back under indenture, and in consequence nearly 4,000 Indian labourers have re-indentured themselves to the sugar companies under conditions of sweated labour.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

(Continued from page 8.)

a disadvantage, on account of having been at such a distance from the main question, on the other hand, there has been one actual gain in this, namely, that I have been able to see things in a different perspective from that of India, and also to bring a new mind freshly to bear upon the points at issue since my return. I shall write with the utmost frankness. I trust I shall not be misunderstood, and that any mistakes I made will be pardoned.

A Reasonable Muslim Demand.

I find, in the statement of the Muslim position put forward recently by the Central Khilafat Committee, in India, and signed by the Sunni leaders, a dignified and reasonable statement, based on broad human principles. In one paragraph, for instance, they declare as follows:—

"We have no desire to ask for anything that could interfere with the principle of self-determination. We have no desire to uphold any misrule, such as has been attributed to Turkey."

Such a declaration is essentially rational. It will appeal at once to the best minds of the civilised world. It does not make any separate and exclusive claim for domination, on behalf of religious interests, such as could not be made on behalf of humanity everywhere. Such a position can be upheld equally by the Muslim and by the non-Muslim. It is non-sectarian.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation.

But when I turn from this statement to the message sent by the Indian Khilafat Delegation to the Sultan of Turkey, my gravest anxieties are stirred. For this document appears to be a plea for a static religious imperialism, every whit as dangerous as that very imperialism of Europe, which the best minds of the world are seeking to overthrow. The passage which caused me most serious apprehension, runs as follows (the italics are mine):—

We, the Indian Khilafat, Delegation, representing over seventy million Musalmans and 250 million compatriots of other creeds, who stand shoulder to shoulder, were charged to claim for the Khilafat the complete restoration of the territorial *status quo ante bellum* without prejudice to such political changes as guaranteed to non-Turkish nationalities, if they so desired, autonomous Government within the Ottoman Empire consistently with the dignity of a Sovereign State, and were to explain that *this was the irreducible minimum of temporal power inalienable from the sacred institution of the Khilafat that could be considered adequate for the defence of our faith. . . . We have emphasised that reduction of the Muslim claim, by a hair's breadth, will not only be a violation of the deepest religious feelings of the Muslims, but will also be a flagrant violation of the solemn pledges given by responsible statesmen at a time when they were desirous of enlisting the support of the Muslim people and soldiery.*"

Interpretation of this Claim.

My own interpretation of this claim,—which may be easily checked from the words of the passage quoted above,—is as follows:—

(1) The whole of India is not only ready to support the national independence of Turkey, but is also ready to insist on the extreme Khilafat position of the *status quo ante bellum* of the Turkish Empire without a single hair breadth's reduction.

(2) That the British and Allied Powers had actually guaranteed the *status quo ante bellum* of the Turkish Empire, in order to obtain Mussalman support in arms.

(3) That this extreme Khilafat claim must be granted: otherwise the faith of Islam is imperilled.

These positions are serious enough as they stand, before analysis is made of their exact meaning. They differ in spirit from the claims made by the Central Khilafat Committee in India itself; and the motives, which they appeal to, differ also. The statements are obviously exaggerated, and in certain particulars they are not in accordance with the known facts. It is, for instance, hardly open to question, that, while Mr. Lloyd George *did* pledge his faith concerning Thrace and Asia Minor, he never pledged his faith concerning the retention of the *status quo ante bellum* of the Turkish Empire.

But it is only when a full analysis is made of this extreme Khilafat claim, that its dangerous assumptions and assertions become apparent.

(i) First of all, this claim leaves no place for full Syrian and Arabian self-determination. Whatever the Arabs and Syrians may wish, they *must*, (according to this claim,) come under Turkish sovereignty. This is an irreducible minimum, which cannot be departed from by a hair's breadth. Are Indians of every class and creed prepared to insist on *that* claim?

(ii) Leaving entirely aside, for the present, the question of the past treatment of the Armenians by the Turks, this claim leaves no place at all for Armenian independence. Armenians are to be *forced* back under the sovereignty of Turkey. Are Indians of all classes and creeds prepared to insist on *that* claim?

If it be argued, in answer to these objections, that the Turkish sovereignty would be "merely nominal",—merely to uphold the prestige of the Khilafat,—I would ask any one, who dearly loves his country, if it is a merely nominal matter, whether his country receives complete independence, or remains under foreign rule.

If it is argued, again, that Syria and Arabia, being Muslim Powers, are *likely* to come back under Turkey, if left alone; then my question would be,—"What if they do *not* wish to come back under Turkish sovereignty?" Are they to be *forced* back? The thing is unthinkable. Yet that is exactly what this "irreducible minimum" implies.

The Armenian Massacres.

I have twice, in these articles, mentioned the Armenian massacres, and I have no desire whatever to shirk the question. I believe the claim made by the Central Khilafat Committee, for a Commission of Enquiry, to be both fair and just. This Commission should also enquire into the alleged massacres and deportations of Syrians in Syria under Turkish rule, and the alleged massacres of Turks by the Greeks in the hinterland of Smyrna, under Greek rule, and, last of all, any counter-charges of massacres of Turks by Armenians.

If my own opinion with regard to these Armenian deportations and massacres is worth anything at all, and any one would like to know what it is,—it appears to me that the Turks themselves *have* never defended and *will* never defend the actions taken in 1915 and 1916, both in Armenia and Syria, except on the ground of "military necessity." The conscience of the civilised world is growing sick and tired of that plea of "military necessity", whether it is made by the British soldiers in Amritsar, or by the Italian soldiers in Tripoli, or by the Greek soldiers in the Smyrna hinterland, or, it may be, by Armenians themselves. In every case,—and especially where it means the massacre of innocent women and little children,—we must be equally true, and equally severe, in our condemnation.

Concluding Statement.

I have written these articles, under great pressure of work and during a time of physical weakness, because I have felt the danger to my own country, England, if there is no one to speak out in India concerning the shameful hypocrisy and gross injustice which is being committed in England's name; and also because I have felt the danger to India, if India is drawn into the false position of upholding, in the name of religion, an imperialism, which might become in its own smaller sphere as grave a menace to national freedom as the imperialism of Europe itself. I know that my words, on the one side, or on the other, must be offensive to many people, but I have desired simply to tell the truth.

(Concluded.)

"SEND ME TO PRISON"

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT AND THE LADY INTRUDER.

There was a remarkable scene in Mr. Justice Rowlatt's Court in the King's Bench Division in mail week. Whilst his lordship was hearing an application a woman entered the court and placed a letter on the Associate's table.

His lordship, who observed this, asked if she was the lady who had sent him a postcard

The Lady: Yes, but under cover.

His Lordship: Cases are decided in open court in the presence of both parties, and not the slightest notice is taken of private communications sent to the judges. I did not read the postcard. Are you aware that it is contempt of court to write privately to a judge, and that you are liable to be sent to prison?

The Lady: I wish you would send me to prison.

His Lordship: Go out of court or I shall.

The Lady: I should be far better off in prison than here. Send me to prison.

His Lordship: Go out of court or you shall be removed.

The lady left the court in a hurry, again saying she would be better of in prison.

The Associate said the lady had left a letter for his lordship, and it was ordered to be destroyed.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR

MR. JOSHI'S POSITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. P. R. Lele writing in to-day's issue suggests that I should not accept my nomination by Government as a representative of the working classes in India if Government does not concede the right of electing their own representative to the organisations of Labour. This means that till the Government recognises this right of Labour, the working classes of India should go totally unrepresented. Some people may view this situation with equanimity and unconcern; but I think the contingency of Indian Labour being unrepresented is not in their best interest and I do not, therefore, propose to agree to the suggestion of Mr. Lele.

Your know, sir, that the Peace Treaty provides that if the working classes of a country are not organised, their representative should be nominated by Government. What is, therefore, necessary in the interests of the working classes is to organise them and convince Government that they are organised and I have already made some suggestions through your columns by which Labour can convince Government of this fact and secure its right. I am glad that steps are being taken to call a Trade Union Congress and I hope it will be a great success.

Kindly allow me to remove some misunderstanding about my present nomination. It is not a nomination as a delegate for the next meeting of the International Labour Conference which may be held in February or March next, but it is a nomination for a panel of persons out of whom a Commission of Enquiry should be formed in case it becomes necessary. This panel may consist of about 150 persons out of whom a small Commission of Enquiry may be appointed. I do not think there is any probability of a Commission being appointed for some years at least.—Your, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

CHEQUES FRAUD CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED ON ALL COUNTS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 12.

Mr. T. J. Tasker, I. C. S., as Justice of the Peace found Henry Clay Iaman formerly an officer in the I. A. R. O. guilty of cheating and abetment of cheating on three counts in respect of cheques issued by him on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Delhi. He convicted him under Section 420 I. P. C. in respect of a cheque given to Mr. Miles on March 26th, under Sections 417, 420, and 109 in respect of a cheque (blank) given to Miss Hammond and used by her on April 12th, under Sections 417 and 420 in respect of a cheque given to Mr. Vaza. As the second charge had not been specially discussed, Mr. Tasker stated that he might add that it seemed clear to him that Miss Hammond was acting with the assistance of the accused, and partly at any rate on his behalf and that abetment was made out.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused on the first count to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default 7 days' simple imprisonment on the second count to three months' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100, 14 days simple imprisonment on the 3rd count to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default one month's simple imprisonment the sentences to run concurrently and fines if realised to be paid to the parties receiving the cheques in the case.

SYMPATHY WITH KHILAFAT WORK

The following cablegram has been received by the President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India from the President of the Muslim Association, Sacrment Cala:—

"Mass meeting Muslims including Hindus held 5th July, resolved deepest sympathy with Khilafat work; requests continue work earnestly; we will sacrifice every thing for Khilafat; sympathise deeply with Maulana Fakhir; protests vigorously against his arrest;

Rahmatali Khan, President, Muslim Association.

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF LORD FISHER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.

Recd. 2 a.m. July 13.

Death is announced of Lord Fisher.

The Rt. Hon. Lord John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., G. C.V.O., the 1st Baron of Kilverstone was born in 1841, and was the son of Capt. William Fisher. He entered the Navy in 1854 and became Lieutenant in 1860. He served in the Crimean War (1853), the China War (1859-60) and Egyptian War 1882. He was in command of the "Inflexible" bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. He was Lord of Admiralty from 1892 to 1897. He rose to be 2nd Sea Lord of the Admiralty (1902-03) and was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1904-10 and again from 1914 to 1915. He leaves behind him one son and three daughters.

DAVIS CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

At Eastbourne, to-day, in the Davis Cup Doubles, Tilden and Johnston beat Gobert and Lauroux, 6/2 6/3 6/2, and thus qualified to play against the British Isles on July 16th.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

At the Lords, Eton beat Harrow by Nine Wickets.

700 MUHAJIRINS LEAVE FOR KABUL.

RECEPTION AT LAHORE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 10.

The special train for Sind Muhajirins left Larkana last night with 783 Muhajirins, including 60 ladies, 40 children, 20 of them being sucklings. Over 6,000 people came to see them off. Most shopkeepers closed their business. A long procession was led through the town before the departure. The special train was decorated with black and red banners. On a white banner round the Crescent were written quotations from the Koran meaning "Indeed, I am an emigrant to God and we are helpers in the Cause of God. The Muhajirins left in the happiest moods. They have sold off their lands and belongings.

AT LAHORE.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 11.

The special train from Karachi carrying 500 men and 100 women and children headed by Mr. Jan Mahomed, Bar-at-Law and a landlord of Sind, and Maulana Taj Mahomed, a descendant of a Pir family, was timed to arrive at Lahore at seven in the evening, but on account of the reception given to the party at the wayside stations especially at Multan the train did not reach Badamibagh, a suburban railway station of Lahore till 2 a.m. to-day. All the evening and night large crowds of Mahomedans thronged the station premises where the Punjab Khilafat Commitee under the guidance of Maulvi Zaffer Ali, Zamindar, made arrangements while some Maulvis addressed the crowd. The Lahore Seva Samiti and the Punjab National Volunteers captained by Mr. Ata Mahomed Jan also attended. The gentry of Lahore, Hindus or Mahomedans were not much in evidence although Pandit Kanhhuj Dutt and Lala Gowadhan Das paid stray visits in the evening. After entertainment an address on behalf of the Lahore citizens was read by Maulvi Zaffer Ali and a purse of Rs. 5,000 presented.

A similar address was presented on behalf of Amritsar and a purse of Rs. 2,000. The Hijrat party included one Hindu from Amritsar and were joined by 30 or 35 from Lahore. The special train left finally at four this morning for Peshawar.

AT SUKKUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, July 10.

The Sind emmigrants' special which left Larkana with 700 persons, including 200 women and children at about 10 p.m. on the 9th, reached Sukkur at midnight, when about two thousand persons received them at the station and served them with food, cold water, dates and mangoes. The leaders were garlanded. The train which was decorated with flags and buntings left Sukkur at 1-30 midnight for Kabul via Peshawar. Another special will be ready by the 30th instant.

FAREWELL TO MUHAJIRINS.

MR. SHAUKTALI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. (Shaukat Ali, we understand, has sent the following farewell message to the Muhajirins from Sind, through Mr. Jan Mohamed Joonejo, Bar-at-Law, Secretary Hijrat Committee, Larkana, who is heading the first batch which will leave to-morrow by the special train:—"God will reward you all for this great sacrifice. Rest assured, we will never forget you. God willing some day, we will meet. Goodbye keep a cheerful heart and trust in God's Grace."

AT WORK.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S ACCOUNT

We publish below two letters of Mr. Mahomed Ali to Mr. Shaukat Ali, giving an account of the work being done by the Khilafat Delegation in Europe:—

Hotel Regina
Paris.
May 27th, 1920.

My dear Shaukat,—I have already sent you a telegram explaining in general terms the situation which is much more favourable to-day than it has been since the terms of peace were announced. The French will not, so far as I can make out, go to the extent of using force in compelling Turkey, and there are several groups in England, including the Labour Party, which would be against any such action on the part of England. On behalf of Italy, Nitti has openly said that some time ago, and perhaps Italy is the one that is the least inclined to go against Turkey and Islam.

Lovat Fraser has written an article in the "Daily Mail.", which I am asking Hayat to enclose. Of course he does not write from our point of view at all, but the conclusion is precisely what we would urge, and that has been arrived at entirely from our own premises. He is sure that the British cannot keep India if they want to use force in Persia and Mesopotamia. This is clearly our own contention, and this cannot be established on any reason other than our cessation of co-operation with the Government, and in the last resort Hijrat or Jehad.

On Friday last I saw General Franchet d'Esperey. He is a charming man, and we discussed the Khilafat in great detail, and sympathetically. He was accompanied by Colonel Mougin, who is a soldier, and is attached to his force as the eastern expert. He mentioned to me the curious fact that the British arrested somebody whom he called the representative of the Servants of Ka'ba Society. When he mentioned about the Servant of Ka'ba I thought he was referring to the Khalif's Title of Khadimul Haraminish Sharifain, but he said no, it was some society that we have in India; then I told him that I was one of the founders of that society, and that one of the ostensible reasons assigned for our internment was that we were active workers and that you were the secretary of that society. I explained to him what the society was intended to do and why it had come into existence.

I hope to be able to meet Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, his Chief of Staff, again, on my return from London, where we go the day after to-morrow, and also perhaps the General himself if he is still here. It was a very satisfactory interview, and I was able to satisfy him on every point.

An Ex-Premier Against Treaty.

The next day we called on Monsieur de Selves, who has been Premier, I believe, more than once, and is now the President of the Foreign Commission of the French Senate. The whole case was explained to him and we found him quite of our own mind, and against this iniquitous treaty. He will arrange, if the Commission agrees, that we should explain the case to the Foreign Comission of the Senate also.

In the afternoon I went with the Maulana to the College of France, a very distinguished educational institution meant more for the researchists and the advanced students, and having a status of its own quite equal to that of the Sorbonne University. A very old gentleman, whose name I forgot for the moment, and who is probably connected with the administration of the Institution, unless he happens to be the chief Administrator himself, showed us round. We saw the courses of studies from the 17th century when the College was established, and particularly noted the lectures delivered on Arabic and subsequently on Persian and Turkish. Another very interesting man whom we met there was the great Chemist, Moreau, a very vivacious and energetic scientist who showed us all over the great laboratory where Berthelot, the great discoverer, had made numerous chemical discoveries. Berthelot was the father of the man now in the Foreign Office here who is supposed to be very anti-Turkish. We saw a sample, preserved from 1854, of synthetic alcohol which Berthelot had first discovered. I asked Professor Moreau to rediscover "synthetic humanity" as God had made it, and to use his alchemy to change the hearts of the rulers of mankind who are evidently even now, after a slaughter that lasted five long years, not tired of war and bloodshed.

That night we had to dinner Professor Golobey, who lectures at the Sorbonne on Oriental Art. He travelled in India with your friend Rothenstein and Coomraswamy. He is a very interesting man and we had a very charming conversation lasting about an hour and a half. Here the Professors exercise perhaps even more influence on politics than they do in England, and I hope the exposition of Islam and the Khilafat will bear fruit in political circles as well. I forgot to tell you that another French Professor also turned up after dinner as he could not come earlier owing to a previous engagement.

We were invited to a sort of Concert at the Trocadero, for the relief of French soldiers, at which Marshal Foch was present. A very interesting programme of recitation, singing and dancing was gone through, and this is perhaps the only bit of "pleasure" that we have had excluding a few hours at a French Theatre, where "Quo Vadis" was being played. There we had the misfortune, or good fortune, of seeing a very dainty lady coming out of a Palanquin draped in the flimsiest of silks, which were gradually discarded, until she appeared in the "altogether" but for a butterfly innocently perching somewhere on her person. I was not prepared for this and received a somewhat rude shock. There were any number of young persons and children among the audience, and not one of them turned a muscle so far as I could see.

In the dancing at the Trocadero there was more clothing but no more in some cases than what Maud Allan wore when she shattered British "prestige" during her dancing tour in India.

Persian Nobleman and Scholar Interviewed.

On the 24th we called by appointment on a Persian nobleman Zaka-ul-Mulk, and a great Persian scholar Mirza Mahomed Kazvini. Abul, Rasem, Maulana and I had a long heart to heart talk with them and warned them against the separatist movemeits, such as the Arabs and the Egyptians and some other people had so lightheartedly been advocating. The latest convert to Europe's "culture" was our friend Taqizadah, who wants to adopt everything belonging to Europe except its language. I asked these gentlemen whether, in the view of Taqizadah, the Islamic faith was of less value than the Persian language. The question was pertinent because in a paper started from Berlin by the Persians called "Kavah" (you know the Darajh-i-Kaviani) one noticed the regret of the Persians that they ever adopted the Islamic Faith, for they thought if they had not done so they would not have lost the ancient culture of Persia, as if the Persians had not already lost it before the Arabs conquered Persia. These Persian gentlemen assured me that Taqizadah could not have meant that he was willing to give up the religion of Islam, and that he put in a saving clause about the language only because he presumed that no one would suspect him of abpuring the Faith. I hope this is what Taqizadah also thinks, but you never can tell. We discussed with these people the poetry of Iqbal, and when they came to dine with us last night I lent them his two Masnavis, particularly pointing out the passages in which he had addressed an appeal to Persia and the Persians. I hope they will now understand what we are all working for in India. They did not express much of an opinion about the recent happenings at Euzeli and Resht. Naturally, they are nervous about Bolshevism, but they certainly do not want the British occupation, and although they said that the Anglo-Persian Treaty did not provide for a British occupation, they certainly were afraid that it would be difficult for them to oust the English once they got a foot-hold there as they did in Egypt.

On Tuesday the 25th we were received by Monsieur Larnaude, the Dean of the Faculty of Law in the building of the Law Faculty of the Sorbonne University. He took us all over the buildings and showed us the arrangements and we were particularly struck by the neat manner in which a card index is maintained by way of a catalogue of the books of the library, and of the reviews and magazines and their contents. We saw the various Seminars also, and noted how students had been utilised to index the contents of all articles that appear in magazines. Larnaude is a man of great influence; he has given me a letter of introduction to Leon Bourgeois, the President of the League of Nations and also President of the National Committee of Studies. The whole of the Sorbonne is also to be shown to us when we can find time; it was to have come off yesterday, but we postponed it owing to want of time. Larnaude has somehow taken very much to me, and never loses an opportunity of telling me and others how greatly he was impressed by my presentation of the Khilafat case before the National Committee of Studies. He complimented me on the close reasoning, lucidity, and great eloquence of my speech, and after this you have no business to deny to me the honours of public oratorship, tho' the heart hankers after the crown of martyrdom, and you beggar have cheated your younger brother out of his dues there. Well, I will yet be even with you, and will try my luck at 10, Downing Street and see if Lloyd George does not give me a testimonial for martyrdom as he gave on the last occasion for moderation.

By the way I have not yet seen in the Indian papers the full report of our interview with Lloyd George. Even the "Mamdam" (the lady stenographer mistook this word for "humdrum" which just suits the case) publishes only what appeared in the London "Times," which is after all a very truncated report of what I said.

Unfair News papers.

I am glad to see that you published the gist of our interview with Asquith, but if you will refer to Asquith's speech as reported in "Hansard", you will find that, although his argument was rotten, he had not been so unjust in citing us. The newspaper reports were unfair to him.

I am also glad to see that you have warned people against accepting friend Reuter as a purveyor of undiluted truth.

In the afternoon Maulana and I went to Versailles, because we had received a cable from Bessim Omar Pasha, Constantinople, to say that the Government had asked him to indicate their ad interim Governor at Smyrna as the best agency for the distribution of relief, but that there were many more needy refugees and emigrants in the unoccupied territory. This does not assist us very much, as we do not know how to send the things and the money, and to whom to send them. Tewfik Pasha suggests that we should send them to the Red Crescent in Constantinople itself. When I go to London I shall ask Mr. Montagu what arrangements can be made for sending the things from India and getting them in Turkey at the earliest possible date. I have already sent a cable on the subject to Chotani Mian. I am glad to know that Tewfik Pasha now fully realises what this Treaty means to Islam and the Khilafat.

On Wednesday I went to see Monsieur Philouze, who used to be, I think, the Editor of the Review "Nouvelle Europe", and even now writes for it. He has been noted as a Turkophil. He told me he was the largest shareholder of the paper called "L'Oeuvre" in which Saglio writes. We had a long chat and I gave him a detailed account of our demands and of the situation in India, which I trust he will utilise in the press very soon. He is going to arrange a reception for us by a Countess who is one of the great leaders in society, and thus enable us to influence it

The Friends of Islam.

A Committee has been formed called "The Friends of Islam" who are holding a meeting on the 9th June, and a poster was adopted by the Committee yesterday. This Committee has on it representatives of many groups who will not ordinarily work with men like Longuet.

In the evening we had a dinner here at which there were Persians, Tunisians, and Russian Mussulmans. The Arabs could not come as they had a dinner party at their own place. Senator Hollis the American came. He had missed the dinner on the previous night through a mistake about the date. He is a personal friend of Winston Churchill whose book "The Inside of the Cup" we h read in Betul Jail together. He is going to give me any numbers of introductions in America where he is a man of great influence. On the 8th June he will give us a dinner for which I am to select eight people from our Oriental friends, including our delegation, and he will select another eight, mostly American ladies, including the wife of the American Minister of Marine, Daniels.

To-day I have been to Claridge's Hotel to meet Senator Ahmed Riza and the Head of the Azerbaijan Republic Delegation, Ali Mardan Bey, Topchi-Bashef, where we had also Sadri Bey Maksoudoff of Kasan, and our old friend Halil Halid Bey, about whose coming here I have forgotten to write to you, interpreted for me. He telephoned to me from Montreux one day to say that he was coming the next day. It was such a pleasure to meet him, poor man. He has lost a good deal of money on account of the mark going down to such a low figure. That comes of living in Berlin!

Now I close this letter, because in a short time I shall be addressing a public meeting at the hall of the Societes Savantes. The time is ripe for pushing on our propaganda, and don't be shocked if I have to wire for more money, in spite of the fact that only to-day I have touched the £3,000 that you sent me some time ago.

Yakoob Hasan wired giving his letter to Willingdon. It is excellent and I am going to give it to the French Press. It must already have been given to the English Press in London, though I doubt if those good people will publish it.

Your affectionate brother,
(Sd.) MAHOMED.

8, Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore, S. W. 7.
June 3rd 1920.

My dear Shaukat,

What a pity I cannot send a long letter just the very week when I have received a long letter from you and in your own hand. We returned from Paris on the 29th as you know, late at night and went away the very next morning to Oxford where I had to lecture before the Indian Majlis on "The Meaning and Message of Islam" and we were entertained at dinner the next day by all the boys. We returned on the 1st after disappointing the boys greatly by not being able to spare more time for such luxuries as talking to them and discussing things with them.

Yesterday I was not at all feeling well being fearfully tired on account of these journeys. I, however had an interview with Konitsa Bey, the Head of the Albanian Delegation who had very kindly asked for an interview, in our absence in Paris. I think the Albanians have realised what it meant to cut thmselves off from the Turks and I hope the Turks all have realised what it means not to have been able to bind the Albanians to themselves.

This morning I had been for about one and half hours and in fact two hours, with E. D. Morel, the Editor of "Foreign Affairs" and one of the leading men along with Ponsonby, Trevelyan and Ramsay Macdonald in the Union of Democratic Control. He has wired to Glasgow to ascertain whether we could address a big meeting of about 2,500 men there which would not cost us anything unless any special advertising was required. If, as he suggests, it is possible to have a series of meetings in Edinburgh, Dundee and other northern towns of England and Scotland, in that case the whole Delegation would not go to Paris just now, only Syud and myself going over for appearing before the Comite Nationale D'Etudes on the 7th addressing a public meeting of the Right on the 9th. We would then return for this tour and give up for the time being going to Rome as I had intended. If, on the other hand there is only this solitary meeting at Glasgow, I would take the Delegation to Paris and merely go myself with Abulkasim or Syud for the Glasgow Meeting and then proceed to Rome.

Great Dilemma.

Morel is willing to bring out a special supplement dealing with the Khilafat question, we paying merely the cost price of the printing and any additional postage but the difficulty is that he must have the matter ready by the 15th to appear on the 1st July, which seems clearly impossible as I am only one to do it and all my time being taken up in interviews and lobbying and making general arrangements about the Delegation. Really we are fearfully shorthanded and I cannot understand why Mushir has not returned. However, if we postpone it until the 1st August one does not know what the situation would then be and whether it is worth while postponing our presentation of our case to such a far off date. Moreover the Turks who were due to hand in their reply by the 11th June are not likely to give their reply before the 11th July and what could one write now before knowing the nature of that reply. That is our great dilemma, but like most things, I shall have to make the choice between two evils. I am just back after seeing Sir Sankaran Nair, Basu, Aftab and Sinha. All are good and all were cordial but I think Sankaran Nair is the man, even though he is not supposed to have so much influence with Montagu. Unfortunately my dictum about influential Indians is only too true. They are the men who are most easily influenced.

I have seen the Government of India's letter, or rather the Secretary of State's to Mr. Gandhi and also his reply. Well my dear Shaukat, there is no such thing as a final decision which MUST be accepted and I cannot understand how Montagu even in writing officially can talk of patience and DIGNITY in suggesting this betrayal of our great trust.

"Heart Rending."

Well, once more will I repeat that our work lies in India, but whatever you do, I will advertise it to the best of my power here and never cease to plead and reconcile so long as I am not asked to return to my people. This is heart-rending work which is all the more distasteful to me because I am living what might be called a soft life in a nice flat with heaps of good food, taxis to go about in, and famous peoples' company and yet with such little result. I would far rather be with you sharing your uncertain meals—mine are uncertain too and at the oddest of hours—and what is more, sharing all the risks of your life and of course the heat of June which must be particularly oppressive to our people at Hyderabad and Rampore. I will now say goodbye for the present as I must be off to the meeting at Kingsway Hall. As it is I will have to give up an appointment what I have made with Lansbury for 7 o'clock. The meeting is about Amritsar and the Hunter Committee Report and although I have not been asked to speak I think I may arrange to say a few words just to make it clear that in advocating a cause, that may appear Turkish, we have not forgotten India. After all the Cause is one and it is the cause of justice and humanity and as Abulkasim said at Oxford, Egypt has lost her independence and Turkey is being made to do so chiefly in order to strengthen the grip on India.

"High Treason"!

By the way, I learn to-day that the Law Officers of the Crown have advised that we could be prosecuted for High Treason for our telegram to the Khalifa. My reply was that we should have been prosecuted for attempted high treason for a Mussulman to communicate with the head of his theocracy, but even that could not be done now because the Allied telegraph office permitted the telegram to proceed on its way. Really it is too absurd for words. Every cat and dog is allowed to go everywhere in the Ottoman Empire but we, the Mussulmans of India cannot get even a passport for our relief mission. And yet these people talk of impartiality and justice. This talk of high treason is rather late in the day after our clear declaration that no loyalty to a creature of God is possible to a Mussulman if it means disloyalty to the Creator Himself.

I have always pursued a policy of never considering any door closed to us unless we knock at it and were told that it is barred. I openly went to Versailles and equally openly sent the message to the Khalifa. If they did not want us to do so they only had to say so, and to expect us to forge our own chains for our own hands and feet. Good-bye once more.

Yours ever affectionately.
MAHOMAD.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

HOW TO ELECT PRESIDENT?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru wires from Benares as follows:—

Calcutta having been definitely settled as the venue of the special sessions of the Congress, the next step is the President's election. The Congress constitution does not provide any special procedure for the election of the President of an extraordinary session. Article 23 of the constitution lays down the procedure for the election of the President of any ordinary session. That procedure is too elaborate for the requirements of an extraordinary session, where the time available does not admit going through the various stages contemplated by that article. The only precedent we have is the election of Mr. Hasan Imam as President of the extraordinary session held in Bombay in 1918. The procedure then followed was that the election was made directly by the All-Indian Congress Committee without the several preceding stages contemplated by articles 23, having been gone through. Article 18 of the constitution gives power to the All-India Committee to deal with all matters of great importance or urgency and the procedure adopted in the election of Mr. Hasan Imam appears to be supported by that article. It is desirable that the only precedent available be followed and the President of the extraordinary session be elected directly by the All-India Committee. Members of the Committee are, therefore, requested to send their recommendations by wire or otherwise to the Joint General Secretary, At Lucknow on or before 24th July. It is particularly requested every member will recommend only one name.

EEMEGRANTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

From various reports received from the Frontier it would appear that Mahsuds and others who have emigrated to Afghanistan are extremely unpopular there owing to their predatory habits and unruly behaviour. They object to going far from their homes and as there is not sufficient culturable land available in the area which they want to inhabit, any concession to Mahsuds and Wazirs must be at the expense of Afghan subjects.

A Hyderabad (Sind), message of July 10 says votes were recorded to-day for the three Mahomedan candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Bhurgri. Result of elections will be announced on the sixteenth instant.

BOMBAY SEVA SADAN.

CELEBRATION OF 20TH ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of the Seva Sadan was celebrated on Sunday evening at the hall of the Vanita Vishram at Sandhurst Road, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji presiding.

The proceedings began with a song by some students of the Seva Sadan, after which Miss B. A. Engineer, Secretary of the Society, read the report of the work done by the Society during the year 1919.

The report showed that 43 poor widows, grown-up and under-aged, were maintained and educated free of charge at the premises of the institution. 500 poor women and children were given medical relief, 115 women took advantage of the industrial classes, in sewing and cutting, hosiery and cookery. 87 Hindu women were under training as teachers for primary schools. Instructions in sanitation and hygiene were given to 63 women and 100 women were educated in other educational classes. 250 poor school children were given nutritious food during recess hours and 100 maternity cases were helped by the Society's nurses in addition to food, clothing, milk and other necessaries supplied free to them. Two poor young ladies were helped with scholarships of Rs. 17 each, per month, for higher education in the University. 2,000 garments were sewn free for the Famine Relief Committee. Some of the members also helped in Famine Relief by making collections for the same.

After the distribution of prizes among the Sadan pupils the Chairman remarked that he deeply appreciated the honour they had done him by asking him to preside over the function. He said he understood from Mr. N. M. Joshi's speech that the Society owed its existence to the endeavours of that great social reformer and political and religious thinker, the late Mr. Byramji Malbari. He believed the object of Mr. Malbari in starting the institution was to raise the status of Indian women and to afford some training to their less fortunate sisters to lead an honourable life. Mr. Kajiji was confident that such an institution as the Seva Sadan was not only needed in Bombay, but in all the provinces of India. He knew the Seva Sadans existed outside Bombay, too, and he hoped in time to come such institutions would exist in all cities of India. In his opinion what India wanted greatly now, was to educate our ladies and he was proud to see that our Parsi and Hindu sisters had advanced a great deal in that respect. But he was ashamed that their Mahomedan sisters were still lagging behind. He, however, hoped that time would come when his Mahomedan brethren also would feel that to keep up with the time, female education was absolutely necessary.

Concluding the Chairman said, Miss Engineer and her assistants, deserved their gratitude and thanks for the work they have been doing for the Society during the last twenty years.

The Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said, Justice Kajiji was a true Mussalman and his speech really inspired new hopes in the workers of the Society, but he took rather a pessimistic view about Mahomedan women. For, he (Mr. Lalloobhai) had met many highly educated Mahomedan women who were quite competent to hold their own against all, and he was sure that if the Mahomedan ladies once came forward for education, none would be able to beat them down.

Justice Kajiji before declaring the meeting to be over, said with reference to Mr. Lalloobhai's remarks that there was no doubt that Mr. Lalloobhai met some of the educated Mahomedan ladies who were competent enough to hold their own against ladies of any community. The speaker also met such ladies, but they belonged to the higher classes, while he referred to the women of middle and lower class Mahomedans. However, he agreed that he was wrong, and said that no one would be happier than himself if he was really wrong. He then requested the workers of the Society to make efforts for the education of their Mahomedan sisters, too, in keeping with their religious and social sentiments.

(Continued from column 6.)

was impossible and that it was the deliberate policy of European officers of Government that that scheme should not be allowed to be a success. It was necessary for the success of the new scheme that a spirit of the highest self-respect courage and fearlessness should be made to grow among the people, but the Hunter report had shown that whenever this spirit of self-respect, courage, fearlessness and unity among the people proved disagreeable to the European officials, it would be declared to be rebellion. In European countries disturbances occurred during the elections, but if at any place in India a single riot took place which God forbid, and a single European lost his life, it would be taken as amounting to rebellion and affording a ground for the introduction of Martial Law.

THE CRITERION.

In conclusion Lala Lajpat Rai adds that no nation or country could advance on the road to democracy and liberty, which was fettered with such mighty iron chains, and whose progress was guarded so sedulously by armed officers of another nation. If India existed merely for a few Englishmen and the criterion of progress in India was merely this that the prestige of English officials and the receipts of English merchants should not suffer any diminution, then it was absolutely unmaterial whether they had a reform scheme or not. Indians did not come into the world to subordinate themselves to the English for the latter's benefit, and to live only to maintain their prestige. If such be the object of the Reform scheme, it was better for them to keep the scheme at an arm's length, in which event they could at least disclaim responsibility for its failure. Under existing circumstances, Lala Lajpat Rai says, he sees no chance of its success. English officials did not seek any real co-operation but only obedience from them, and only such Indians should go to the councils as are willing to render obedience, and consider it as the means of salvation for themselves.

CO-OPERATION AT DISCOUNT.

FUTILITY OF REFORMS.

LAJPAT RAI EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 3.

Lala Lajpat Rai does not let the grass grow beneath his feet once he has taken up a cause. As the reader is aware it is only recently that he sounded the tocsin of warning to his countrymen against seeking admission to the reformed councils. But he did not rest content with sounding that tocsin. His voice rang in clarion accents on the theme at the Sialkot District Conference over which he presided, and he has been untiring in making contributions to the press enlightening his countrymen on his view-point. In another signed article published in his Urdu journal the "Bande Mataram," he dwells at some length on the reasons which weighed with him in arriving at his present conclusion.

WHAT COMMENDED THE MONTFORD SCHEME.

When the Secretary of State made the announcement of August, 1917, in Parliament that India would be granted self-government by gradual stages, a substantial instalment of the same being granted immediately, Lala Lajpat Rai says he thought it had become possible for them to co-operate with Englishmen in working the new scheme so that the day might be hastened when they could ask for the full measure of self-government. In July 1918 the Montagu scheme was published. Then even he retained his hopes intact, although the scheme contained several unsatisfactory features. The features in the scheme which specially commended the scheme to him were.

(a) That part of the scheme wherein a promise was held out to repeal the Arms Act or to so modify it as to secure Indians equal rights with the Europeans.

(b) The portion of the scheme which promised Indians higher offices in the army and held out the hope of establishing a national militia.

(c) The part of the scheme which related to the financial and economic policy.

(d) The part of the scheme which laid down that at least 33 per cent. of the posts in every British Indian service will be immediately filled with Indians and that this percentage will be raised to 50 in ten years by annual recruitment.

The scheme, observes Lala Lajpat Rai, brought about a change in his view-point and he came to the conclusion that henceforth it would be in the interests of the country for Indians to enter the reformed councils and to accept the offices of minister.

The action taken in connection with the scheme by the Secretary of State and the Government of India during the last two years, says the Lala, had given him reason to believe that although the principles of the scheme had been brought into operation in the letter, their practical result was absolutely unsatisfactory.

The working of the Government policy in regard to the Arms Act had made the conditions worse. Military offices had been given in such limited number as to satisfy only a few persons. The law regarding the Indian Defence Force had been repealed and orders had been issued to disband the Bangalee regiment. Persons had been nominated to the Indian Civil Service whose only qualification was that they were sons or other relatives of ultra loyalists. On the contrary the salaries of European employes were being raised in almost every department, there being an increase in expenditure on that account of nearly Rs. 5½ crores per annum. The financial and economic policy of Government has been such as to cause immense loss to Indian commerce and such is the state of things at present and will continue in future.

All these considerations, says Lala Lajpat Rai, led him to suspect that the Reforms scheme partook of the character of a child's doll, and was not calculated to bring about any real change in the administration of the country. The hands of Indian members of Council and ministers had been so tied down that it appeared something like impossible for them to achieve any measure of success. The bulk of existing revenues had been so earmarked as to make it impossible to find any reasonable sum therefrom for the departments of Education or Arts and Industries. Even if Government selected capable men for the office of minister, failure was writ large from the very start, for where are the ministers to find funds for their schemes?

LESSONS OF THE HUNTER REPORT.

At last all these suspicions were confirmed, says Lala Lajpat Rai, by the Hunter Committee Report and the orders passed thereon by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, that in his opinion it was useless for any capable Indian to try to secure a seat in Council. The report of the Hunter Committee had proved that no change had so far occurred in the principles of Government previously in vogue in this country, viz., that

(a) the lives of Europeans were more valuable than those of Indians;

(b) any impairing of the prestige of Europeans was to weaken the administration;

(c) any disorder in any part of the country wherein any Europeans might lose their lives, would be deemed a rebellion;

(d) any Indians who took the side of Englishmen by trampling under foot the susceptibilities of their country and nation would continue to enjoy the favour not only of the Europeans but of Government as well however dishonest tactless or incapable such Indians might be.

(e) The people's co-operation would be acceptable to such extent, alone as might be acceptable to the European employes and accorded with their wishes.

The Hunter Committee report and the orders issued therein had brought home, says the Lala, that success of the reform scheme

(Continued in Column 5.)

AS OTHERS SEE US

(By an Onlooker.)

India is a continent of infinite variety, and innumerable conflicting causes and beliefs. Asked to name a single sentiment shared in common by every mother's son and daughter among us, the onlooker, in these days of wars and rumours of wars without, and pro- and anti-campaigns within, might be pardoned a little hesitancy. But, upon reflection, the common cause, the fully shared sentiment is there safely enough, and we are all agreed about it because, when all is said and done, the matter of it is of more instant and vital moment to India and to each one of us than are all the programmes and all the planks of all the politicians put together.

We all desire a good Monsoon. And we all, I think, are grateful for the kindly, and generous rains which July has given us. Doubtless our gratitude is tinged with a lively sense of favours to come, but that is natural, and not necessarily evidence of insincerity. Here, at least, then, with never a thought of resolutions, protests, or dialectical scoring, we all meet on common ground; as, for that matter, I believe we all share the sincere desire for India's true progress and welfare, despite the yawning gulfs of difference between our notions of how best these ends may be served.

VITAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Census of 1921 will have special interest for a variety of reasons, including the effects of the war, the deadly influenza epidemic, the Constitutional Reforms, and other important factors. It is now almost half a century since the first authentic Census was taken in Bombay, so that the Census of 1921 arrangements in connexion with which are now being made, will be the sixth. The taking of a full and accurate Census is a matter of very great value to any community, and for that reason your really good citizen makes a point of helping the responsible officials in every way he can in the conduct of this task. It is one of those public services in which the co-operation of the general public, in its own interests, is most desirable. The authorities are certainly well advised in their own avowed intention to devote special care to economic and industrial aspects in the forthcoming Census. Ethnological interests have been so well and fully served already that some of the labour previously expended upon them may well be applied practically now to the economic considerations which lie so close to the roots of social progress. I gather that suggestions (which should be formulated only after examination of results already obtained) may be made to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in Bombay Presidency, Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, at Poona.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

A correspondent in Nagpur writes: "Are not you people in Bombay in danger of becoming altogether too cosmopolitan, too diffuse in your thinking, looking so far afield that you tend to overlook matters of prime importance at your own door-steps? The affairs of the outside world are, I know, of very great interest just now, but, after all, one's own people, country, security, prospects, and interests generally must surely be given first place, if one's own house is to be kept in order and one's own progress made satisfactory. If all communities were to fall into the habit of concentrating most of their attention upon the affairs of other peoples, the most chaotic sort of bankruptcy would soon engulf us. The questions of Turkey's future and Mustapha Kemal's courting of the Bolshevists are doubtless interesting; but are they ever going to affect the homes and lives and prospects of the people of Bombay, to one hundredth part of the extent that these would be influenced, for example, by the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, if on a day of ill omen, these should wangle themselves into official acceptance? In all seriousness I assure you that that would be a real tragedy for Bombay, and one that would affect you all in every day of your lives, more than Khilafat decisions will ever affect you in a century. The adoption of those recommendations would shut right down on every form of material progress in Bombay, by cutting off your financial supplies at their source of origin. Yet, to judge from your newspapers, you are all too deeply preoccupied over Turkey, Persia, Mospot, Poland, Trans-Caspian affairs and the latest pranks of the Lenin-Trotsky combination, to spare any serious thought or action for this insant peril at your own doors. Remember, the loss threatened is not, as in the case of Madras, a thing of a year or so, but a permanent strangle-hold on Bombay's resources."

This correspondent had probably not seen, when he wrote, the "Chronicle's" report (last Wednesday, I think) of the protest of the Bombay Presidency Association, or later, of the public meeting of protest at the Town Hall with its impressive memorial from the citizens of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India, against the conclusions of the Meston Committee's Report. But he may none the less have some reason on his side in the impression he has formed of the relative prominence being given to intimate local interests and to foreign affairs. At all events, his letter may fairly be regarded as one facet of "As Others See Us."

BOMBAY'S STREET BEGGARS.

The Government of Bombay took a wise step in the interests of the people of Bombay, when it appointed a Committee to investigate the whole question of Professional Beggary, with its allied questions of the care and control of honestly indigent persons, and homeless children, and Lepers. The matter of professional beggary and the care of the honest poor is to be reserved, I believe, for the New Councils, under the Constitutional Reforms, and no doubt they will not be slow to take up so important an aspect of social reform, and to real faithfully by it. The immediately pressing question of the homeless children, and of wandering and begging lepers, is, I believe, now receiving close attention from Government, and will no doubt be dealt with as soon as possible. The use made of homeless children, and particularly of the mentally or bodily afflicted by professional beggars is a cruel business, and demands firm legislative action. That lepers should wander begging through the crowded streets of a great city like Bombay is manifestly a dangerous scandal.

The Report of the Committee has, I believe, been issued, and, from what I have been told about it, is well worth reading. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee are said to be set forth with commendable brevity and lucidity, and for students of such matters the Appendices to the Report will be found to include a mass of valuable first-hand facts, figures, opinions and general information, elicited by the Committee from a large number of different authorities. In the brief and readable Report itself is condensed the very interesting outcome of prolonged labour and investigation; whilst for the specialists who desire it, the Appendices give the actual detailed evidence on which the Report is based. That is entirely as such things should be and a result for which the Committee deserves the thanks of all who are interested in social service and reform.

The Committee were careful to obtain the views of the heads of various religious organizations, to post themselves fully regarding the attitude of the Sadhus, and to obtain from Mahomedan authorities their views and the teaching of the Hadis regarding beggary. Much very interesting information was obtained in this way, and I gather that there is complete unanimity behind the conclusion that street beggary should be prevented. Also, it is fully recognised that this is one of the matters in which cure as well as prevention is needed. The causes, as well as the symptoms, require consideration and action. Bombay will be the better for it when Government takes action in this matter and when the Reformed Councils are able to do their part. And in the meantime the Committee of Enquiry may be thanked for their important contribution towards the solution of the problem.

THE CITY'S THIEVES.

A fact which I venture to think not altogether unrelated to the question of professional beggary in the streets of Bombay, is the rise shown in the number of theft cases dealt with in Bombay under the Indian Penal Code. I think it has been found that in 1919 these cases rose to a total of 18 per cent. from a total of 5 per cent. in the preceding year; a very notable increase. Various contributory causes are mentioned, such as the calls made upon police time and energy by industrial and political unrest, the over-crowded condition of the city due to housing shortage, the high cost of living, the influx of various types of undesirables as the result of shortage and economic pressure up country and so forth. Each of these causes may well have played its part, but the experts are of opinion that the true remedy will be found to be the application to Bombay of the Criminal Tribes Act, in the absence of which it is believed that numbers of professional thieves have come to regard this capital as a kind of Alsatia in which, in the midst of a dense concentration of population and wealth, they are more free than elsewhere for the practice of their nefarious craft.

THE PRINTED WORD.

There would seem at times to be something at once deadly destructive and practically indestructible in the printed word. Even the spoken word has at times quite amazing powers. We most of us could point to separations, tragedies, life-long quarrels, that have arisen in the first place out of a single, often ill-considered sentence; or even from a word or two, spoken in heat and haste. But the written and printed word, capable as it is of conferring benefit upon whole communities, how deadly destructive and harmful it can prove at times, and, withal, how amazingly tenacious, how practically indestructible! Almost one is moved to say that in this crowded, high-speed, twentieth century, we most of us read and write more than is good for us, and, more noticeably, that we talk too much, and think too little. Utterance, especially careless utterance, is so much easier than meditation, in the hurried, artificial lives we most of us lead. But is it as profitable? In this connexion the study of faces is interesting. Some of the noblest faces one has seen have been the faces of men so silent as to be almost inarticulate. As to the relative indestructibility of the printed word, by the way, I have noted continued repititions of the "Muslim Outlook's" statement that the Government of India is paying a monthly subsidy of £10,000 to Ibn Saoud, despite the specific contradiction issued by the Associated Press. I took the trouble to make a special enquiry about this, and am officially assured that there is no foundation whatever for the statement, and that Government is not paying anything at all to the Saoud.

THE PAYING WARD.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay has sanctioned an arrangement which will, in effect make Nursing Homes available to the public in Karachi and Poona. This is a step which will be greatly appreciated. Whilst undoubtedly conferring a real benefit upon the public, so far from costing the tax payer anything, it is more likely to result in an actual saving of money. In England it has been found that the institution of what are called "Paying Wards" in certain hospitals has been warmly welcomed; and there is no country in which general conditions favour the adoption of some such principle more than they do in India. This is the plan to be followed in Poona and Karachi. Certain rooms in existing hospitals will be made available for the use of Indian and European patients who wish to pay for their accomodation and be treated by their own medical advisers, either in ordinary illness, or in connexion with an operation. A charge will be made of Rs. 6 per diem for Indian patients and Rs. 9 per diem for European patients, exclusive altogether of the patient's own personal arrangements for medical attention. If the scheme proves as successful in these places as it has done in other countries, its adoption will no doubt spread to other centres of this Presidency.

Madras, July 10.—A Cochin correspondent says that the Government are taking steps for the appointment of a committee which would consider and settle the questions arising out of the harbour scheme during its execution. First meeting of the committee will be held on or about the 15th instant and among the subjects that will be discussed at the first meeting of the committee will be the necessity of wharfs and raising of loan of twenty lakhs towards construction of harbour. (A.P.)

MARY PICKFORD MOBBED.

CROWD'S WILD RUSH AT GARDEN PARTY.

LONDON GONE MAD.

London went Mary-Picford-mad, in mail week! And its reception of the popular film star and her husband was, to say the least of it, a little too strenuous! writes a "Daily Herald" correspondent.

Not content with demonstrating outside the Ritk Hotel, a huge crowd swarmed into the grounds of the Chelsea Hospital, where Mary arrived for the Theatrical Garden Party, and so fervid were its attentions that for a time Mary quite broke down and, with Douglas Fairbanks, had to be driven back to the hotel under a police escort!

"It's difficult to describe just what happened," said Douglas Fairbanks to a Press representative after he had rescued Fary from the embraces of the crowd. "Here we were in the car," he said, "and there waiting for us at the gate was a solid phlanax of two or three thousand cheering people. On they came, each one determined to shake hands with Mary, and before we knew very well what it was all about, Mary was out of the car and in the thick of it.

"She disappeared, and I saw the danger. I just set my teeth and fought like made to get through that crowd. I succeeded and so did the police, and between us we rescued her. With her on my shoulders we pressed on, and when we forced a gap, I saw my chance.

"There was a car standing near, so I ran for it and put Mary inside. 'Driver,' I said, 'git!'

"Perhaps I looked a bit determined! anyway he didn't wait for explanations and off we flew right home."

"And Mrs. Fairbanks, how did she take it?"

"Why, she wasn't a bit nervous about it. Overwhelmed, of course, and excited, but she didn't realise the danger. Perhaps she'll tell you herself."

MARY'S OWN STORY.

At that moment Fary Pickford appeared.

"I will say I was glad to get home," she said. "You British people are so wonderful. You don't do things by halves, and the garden party was a real welcome, though it did give Douglas a scare.

"How can I describe my visit? Why, it can't be described. It's like looking for the first time at the Grand Canyon, Colorado. You find there aren't words to express what you feel."

It became known earlier in the day that the film favourites were at the Ritz. A great crowd collected in Piccadilly shouting for "Mary," and the services of quite a large number of perspiring police men were required to prevent the traffic being absolutely held up. Indeed, for some minutes it was held up when Fairbanks did a stunt on the balustrade outside the window—for the benefit of some photographers, and again when Mary and her husband; greatly daring, came out and got into a car which was to take them to have lunch with George Grossmith.

As to the garden party, a representative of the "Daily Herald" writes: If you were a very dishonest stallholder you said, "Come along, Mary and Douglas, inside." If you were only mildly dishonest you said, "Come along, Mary and Douglas will appear here in a quarter of an hour."

For, of course, the real excitement of the Theatrical Garden Party in the Chelsea Hospital Gardens was—had you or had you not seen Mary Pickford?

But for the less fortunate there were lots of consolations. You could gamble with Miss Constance Collier, who could assure you that "One lady has just won eighty pounds." If you preferred a more homely sport you could throw rings under the supervision of Miss Lily Elsie, or find Barnet Fair on the spot and have a turn on the horses.

It is started by the Press Association that Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks will sell Alexandra roses to-day at the Kensington Pete, at Kensington Palace Fields.

A POSTAL UNION GRIEVANCES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The United Provinces Postal and R. M. S. Union, Lucknow, has been asked by the Post Master General, U. P. to furnish the names, and designation of all office bearers of the Union and their postal designation as well as the total number of the members of the Union, together with the full particulars of the branches, if any.

In reply to the above, the President of the Union has written to the P. M. G. to communicate for the information of the members the object underlying the enquiry, whereafter he shall in consultation with the Union comply with the request as soon as possible.

Now, since the commencement of this enquiry has given rise to all sorts of evil rumours, I think it is desirable that a Postal communique be issued by the Post Master General to set all doubts at rest. Some say that the enquiry is meant to demoralise and cow down the spirit of the members and to discourage the postal employees from joining it. It is also said that the enquiry is being used by some officers of the Postal Department to exercise under influences over the Postal employees and to induce them to resign the membership of the Union by putting before them the fear of official displeasure, punishment and degradation, and that the employees are told that the P. M. G. wants to learn the names of the people so that he may be able to take definite steps against the members. Such alarming and damaging rumors are not calculated to improve the relations between the higher officers and their subordinates. It is therefore in the interest of the good name of the department itself that the mystery hedging round the enquiry should be revealed and the object of the enquiry clearly stated. By adopting this course the Department will gain the sympathies of the office-bearers of the Union who being men of light and learning fully realise the difficulties of the Postal Department and are willing to help in maintaining the excellence and efficiency of the Postal Department which is almost universally liked and admired by the public. But in order to retain influence over men it is necessary that the men should not be given the chance of doubting the motive of the officers. Therefore when steps are taken by the authorities only with a view to improve the tone of the Department and conserve the good name and efficiency of the traditional Postal service there seems to be no reason why they should hesitate in explaining the objects they have in view in making the aforesaid enquiry.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. SINHA,
Vice-President U. P. Postal R.M.S. Union, Lucknow.

HIGH PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS.

AMRITSAR COMMITTEE'S REQUEST.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN DECLINES ENQUIRY.

(From our own Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, July 6.

On February 16th last the Amritsar Municipal Committee at the instance of Mr. Gholam Yaseen, Barrister-at-Law, and Municipal Commissioner, considered the unusually high prices prevailing in this important commercial centre and big grain market, and recorded the following resolution asking for an enquiry into the conditions with a view to the alleviation of distress:—

"The President be requested to address Government respectfully urging upon them the advisibility of instituting an immediate and sifting enquiry into the causes of the abnormal rise in Amritsar in the prices of the following necessaries of life, namely, rice, flour, ghee, sugar and milk, with a view to reduce the prices ruling at present and to check, so far as possible, their rise in future, since this abnormal rise has brought much suffering to the poor, the working and the middle class population of the town."

NO ALLEVIATION LIKELY FROM ENQUIRY.

The views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, declining the proposed enquiry have in due course been communicated to the Municipal Committee in a letter dated 10th May, 1920 from the Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab:—

"With reference to your endorsement No. 271 dated 26th March 1920, I am directed to convey the following remarks of the Lieut.-Governor on the resolution passed by the Municipal Committee, Amritsar, regarding the high prices prevailing in that town.

2. If the Deputy Commissioner considers that Satta gambling is the cause of high prices at Amritsar his attention should be drawn to the instructions contained in Mr. Thompson's letter No. 746 (Home Judicial) dated the 14th May 1915.

3. As regards the general question of a rise in prices it is true that in India they have increased considerably since 1914, but this rise is unfortunately common to most countries in the world and is a result of the war, though it has been aggravated in India by the failure of the monsoon in 1918-19 which was the worst known for over 40 years. But even allowing for this, the rise since July 1914 in the price of ordinary articles of food in India, though greater than in countries like Australia which are further removed than India from the main scene of action of the war, is less than in Canada and the United States of America and infinitely less than in most European countries. India cannot expect to remain untouched economically by such a cataclysm has occurred, nor by the great changes in the value of money everywhere resulting therefrom. At the same time Government has been, and is watching the situation most carefully and is fully aware of the great distress caused by these changes to many persons in India, especially to those on small income. It has taken such measures in connection with the control of the export of food-grains and salt, as appeared possible from time to time and has in the case of its own servants attempted to alleviate this distress by giving considerable increases in pay to them or allowances. On the other hand the experience of the last six years has demonstrated the great difficulty and danger of interfering with the normal action of economic laws.

4. I am to request that these remarks may be communicated to the Municipal Committee of Amritsar, and that it may be pointed out such an enquiry as it asks for, does not, in His Honour's opinion, appear likely to lead to an alleviation of the situation."

The decision can offer scant consolation to the thousands of poor and middle class population who are in the grip of acute distress, and who can scarcely avert the pangs of gnawing hunger by the assurance of the head of the province that the rise since July, 1914 in the price of ordinary articles of food in India is "less than in Canada and the United States of America and infinitely less than in most European countries." The comparison with Canada and the United States in the matter of rise in prices alone is scarcely equitable, unless the respective capacity of the people concerned to pay for the necessaries of life is taken into consideration. Surely the middle and lower classes of India must first be enabled to secure the same means of subsistance before they are left to drift and starve in the ocean of the world market. It is significant that the rise in prices in India has been greater than in Australia which might safely have borne the strain. The futility of comparison of the rise of prices with wealthy and go-ahead countries where the average income per head is far higher than in India is obvious, and only brings out the more clearly how out of touch the present Government is with the economic problem—the problem of life and death to the people.

Public Meeting

OF

Citizens of Bombay

will be held

On Tuesday the 13th Instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

AT THE

Excelsior Theatre,

FORT,

TO CONSIDER

The Indian Situation in East Africa and Fiji.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar has consented to preside.

BESSHO'S

FIRE SALE

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WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

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MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healer Pills Rs. 6.

SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disthied veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 25/8.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 2.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 50 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 3.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

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FOR sheer enjoyment coupled with absolute economy there's nothing to equal cycling on a B.S.A.—the bicycle which bears the famous Three Guns trade mark. Manufactured throughout in the B.S.A. Works, and of the same high quality in material and workmanship which has been consistently maintained by the B.S.A. Company for over 60 years. B.S.A. Bicycles have achieved an enormous popularity amongst cyclists everywhere. From raw material to the finished production, every component is carefully tested and gauged after each process, and every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable.

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B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

INDIAN LABOUR.

WASHINGTON DRAFT CONVENTION.

S. S. LEAGUE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The following is a copy of the memorandum submitted by the Social Service League to the Government of Bombay in response to their request to offer remarks on the Government of India's letter, on the subject of hours of labour in factories and other cognate questions discussed at the International Labour Conference at Washington.

HOURS OF WORK IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

Although the Managing Committee of the Social Service League would like to see the hours of work in industrial undertakings limited to 8 hours in the day and 48 hours in the week as early as possible, still considering all the circumstances in the country they are satisfied for the present with the Draft Convention adopted at the Washington Conference as a step towards the attainment of the general standard of an eight hours day.

But while accepting the limitations proposed in the Draft Convention they offer the following observations for the favourable consideration of the Government, when they introduce legislation on the subject:—

(i) The Committee think that the hours of work should not only be limited to 60 hours in the week, but that there should be a furher limitation of 10 hours in the day. Even the period of 10 hours for daily work is too long, hardly leaving any leisure for recreation and education. The harm done to the health of the workers by working 12 hours in the day for five days in the week cannot be compensated for by having two off days. Under the present circumstances even a half-holiday on Saturday will not be worth having to the workers if it is to be obtained by more than 10 hours, work in the day for five days in the week. Moreover before the system of half holiday on Saturday is introduced it is necessary to provide facilities for recreation and education which at present are lacking.

(ii) (a) The Committee suggest that for women the hours of work should be limited to 8 hours in the day. As women working in the factories have to do household work in addition to work in factories it is necessary that their hours of work should be less than those of men. The Committee think that until the hours of work for men are reduced to 8 in the day the differentiation between the hours of work for women and men must remain. As the demand for industrial labour is bound to be very great for many years to come there is no fear of women being handicapped by the imposition of the restriction suggested. At present the work done by women is generally different from that of men and there is no competition between the two in the labour market.

(b) The Committee are of opinion that the hours of work for children should not exceed 5 in the day. There is no reason for discrimination between textile and other factories in this respect.

"YOUNG PERSONS."

(c) The Committee are of opinion that children between 14 and 16 may be constituted into a new clause of "Young Persons" and their daily hours of work should not exceed 8.

(iii) As the actual hours of work in Indian mines do not exceed 54 in the week, this limit should be legally enforced.

(iv) As regards the application of the Convention to some branches of railway work the Committee would like to suggest that in deciding the branches to which the Convention should apply the workers should be given an opportunity of expressing their opinion before the final decision is taken and the rules framed.

(v) The Committee are of opinion that it is not desirable to continue exceptions to the limitation of the hours of work as mentioned in sections 21 and 22 of the Indian Factories Act. To allow a part of a factory to work beyond the period legally fixed for working of the other parts gives an easy opportunity for illegally working even those parts of the factory, he working of which is prohibited beyond a fixed period. No amount of factory inspection can prevent these abuses if those exceptions continue.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN BEFORE AND AFTER CHILD-BIRTH.

Although the proposals arising out of the employment of women in factories before and after child-birth are new in India, still the Committee are of opinion that the Draft Convention regarding this subject should be immediately adopted by the Government of India. The responsibility of providing the maternity benefits may be either thrown wholly on the employers or may be accepted by the Government and the employers made to contribute towards them. The Committee hope that the provision of maternity benefits at least in the limited field of factory work will no longer be delayed.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE NIGHT.

The Committee favour the adoption of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night. The Committee do not see any reason for suspending the application of the Convention to mines.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES.

The Committee are of opinion that the appointment of some medical officers to supervise health conditions in factories will be of great service to the workers. The present factory inspectors are not generally drawn from the medical profession. Moreover, the subject is of such great importance that the appointment of special officers to look after the health of the workers is very necessary.

MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

(i) The Committee are of opinion that the Draft Convention regarding the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment should be immediately adopted. The number of children employed in factories shows a tendency to decrease and as the Government of India themselves state in sub-para 2 of para 18 many employers of labour are gradually replacing children by adults, no harm will be done to the industries by raising the minumum age of employment of children to 12. The Committee do not agree with the views of the Government of India expressed in sub-para 3 of para 18 that children between the ages of 9 and 12 should obtain a certain class of training by working in a factory. On the contrary the health of children suffers a good deal. The Committee believe that the cause of the education of working classes will be facilitated by preventing the employment of children in factories between the ages of 9 and 12.

(ii) The Committee are of opinion that even from the physiological point of view the employment of children before they are 12 years old is ill-advised. Even in India neither the boys nor girls may be said to attain a suitable age for employment in industrial undertakings before the age of 14. But as children between 9 and 14 are for a long time being employed in factories the Committee do not ask for the prohibition of the employment of children below 14 but are content for the present with raising the age of employment to 12. The Committee are inclined to think that the educated public opinion in the country will generally favour this change. Even the workers will generally welcome it. No doubt some short sighted gentlemen individuals will be always found amongst them who will not mind sacrificing the permanent interests of their children for some immediate advantage. But the Government ought not to pay any attention to the narrowness of such individuals, but should do their duty towards children required in public interest.

DEFINITION OF A FACTORY.

The Committee are strongly of opinion that the time has come for changing the definition of "Factory." The number of persons required to constitute a factory should now be reduced to 10 instead of 50. At present there is a very large number of small factories in India the workers in which require protection of the law as much as the workers in larger factories. The Committee would also like to suggest that Government should now consider the question of giving legal protection to workers in some industrial undertakings in which mechanical power is not used.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Committee do not see any objection to the adoption of the Draft Convention regarding unemployment. The Government of India seem to have made too much of the difficulty of supplying information to the International Labour office regarding unemployment in the country according to article one of the Draft Convention. As in ordinary times there is not much unemployment in the country it should not be difficult to supply rough statistics although it must be recognised that to collect very accurate statistics is not practicable under the present circumstances. As for article 2 of the Draft Convention concerning establishment of free public employment agencies the Committee believe that in large industrial centres like Bombay the establishment of a free public employment agency will prove very useful. Although it is not difficult to find employment at present, still an ignorant worker has to go unemployed for some days before he finds suitable employment. In many cases he has to make some payment to the middlemen for securing employment for him. The other articles of the Convention do not contain anything to which the Government of India need take any [illegible]tion.

INDIGESTION

Digestion is the process of Assimilation of Food, whereby the Body is Nourished.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the Stomach and Organs of Digestion and Nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue and exhaustion during hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from cares and worry, which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a safe, sure and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean Bowels, a healthy Stomach, a lively Liver, active Kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

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6959 a

Mother, Your Child needs a Harmless Laxative.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Don't scold your fretful, peevish, child. See if the tongue is coated; this is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with bile and imperfectly digested food.

When listless, pale, feverish, with tainted breath, a cold, or a sore throat; if the child does not eat, sleep or act naturally, or has stomachache, indigestion or diarrhœa, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the waste matter, bile and fermenting food will pass out of the bowels, and you have a healthy, playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" sweet and wholesome.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle.

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